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## Aborigines Wiped Out

Brisbane, Oct. 22.—All but 10 of the 240 aboriginal inhabitants of Bentinck Island in the Gulf of Carpentaria are believed to have perished—most of them from thirst and the remainder in a tribal fight.

Unconfirmed reports received here said a tidal wave had struck the island, destroying its water supply.

Sergeant E. Denny, the Aborigines Protector at Burketown, and police and mission officials, left the mainland several days ago to investigate mysterious smoke signals seen rising from the Bentinck Islands where the aborigines were living in a very primitive state.—Reuter.

## Valley Race Tips

By "The Turf"

**RACE 1**  
Blue Sky  
Jeep Lee  
Hoon Town  
Outsider.—Ascot Beauty.

**RACE 2**  
Empress of Peace  
Delle Fontaine  
Arlfield  
Outsider.—Kwong Yiu.

**RACE 3**  
Chelsea  
Happy Boy  
Mabony  
Outsider.—Sure Shot.

**RACE 4**  
Justice of Peace  
Kwong Ming  
Chief Witness  
Outsider.—Sans Atout.

**RACE 5**  
Norse Queen  
Vagabond King  
Meteor  
Outsider.—Fifth Alarm.

**RACE 6**  
Domino  
Argentine Moon  
Triplot  
Outsider.—Wundermere.

**RACE 7**  
Fort Knox  
Cooper  
Rose Emme  
Outsider.—Masterpiece.

**RACE 8**  
D-Day  
Sugarfoot  
Flying Jib  
Outsider.—National Congress.

**RACE 9**  
Meteorologist  
Happy Valley  
Chesterfield  
Outsider.—Kentucky Moon.

**RACE 10**  
Rose Marie  
Frostlight  
Constant Star  
Outsider.—Noonday Sun.

## EDITORIAL

### A Profitable Department

GAUGED by the Audit Department's report for the financial period ending March 31, 1947, the Supplies, Trade and Industries has proved to be a very profitable trading concern, and whatever individual opinion may be on the desirability of a Government department functioning as a commercial undertaking, those who have been running ST and I deserve a pat on the back for the success of their efforts. The net credit of nearly \$41 million represents slightly over a year's operations, and while the activities of ST and I have since been gradually reduced, it is reasonable to expect that the department will show another handsome profit for the 1947-48 year. The department has been the target for a lot of criticism, some possibly being merited, but it has produced results in more directions than one. In its initial stages it was wholly responsible for obtaining essentials for the Colony, when commodities were in much shorter supply than they are today; its price controlling, though not palatable to all, has done more good than harm, and its distribution system, though by no means perfect, has worked with fair efficiency and satisfaction. It has been cleared that ST and I has interfered with legitimate commerce and private enterprise, but the accusation does not merit too much serious consideration. More often than not it has had to handle goods and services which would have been unavailable to the Colony except through its offices, and not even the severest critics can deny that the department has always displayed a willingness to operate closely with private commerce. But to the general public the chief

point of interest about ST and I is that it has been operating at a good profit, which means that the Colony's revenues are to benefit. Even though other suspense accounts showed an overall deficit of nearly \$14 million up to March 31, 1947, the ST and I profit enabled these accounts to carry a net credit of \$26 million for the period. In 1946-47 the Colony's ST and I profit was \$26 million better off than it realized when the 1946-47 financial year closed. And when the current financial year ends there seems to be no reason why these suspense accounts should not show a clear profit of \$50 million—additional revenue which is not to be sneered at. But seemingly this windfall (or whatever it finally amounts to) will be shuttled into general revenue with few, if any, discernible benefits to the public accruing from it. Here is one item of income that calls for special attention: to be used in such a manner that the public who helped to create this excess revenue can receive something tangible in return. The argument carries additional weight in the knowledge that ST and I, unlike other revenue-producing departments, is not intended to be a permanent part of the Government administration. Its contributions to revenue cannot be regarded as recurrent and therefore, whatever it brings to the Treasury during its limited existence should be set aside and earmarked eventually for a special purpose. If the ST and I profits are permitted to go to general revenue we shall probably find them swallowed up in new administrative costs leaving nothing but the memory that in one year a single department earned for the public as much as a quarter of the entire budget.

## FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S DRAMATIC MOVE

# Troops Authorised To Shoot Rebellious Miners

## RESERVISTS CALLED UP

Paris, Oct. 22.—The French Government today recalled reservists to the colours and authorized troops and mobile guards to shoot the rebellious Communist strikers if necessary.

The decisions were announced after an emergency four-hour Cabinet meeting as violence in the 19-day-old wave of Communist-led strikes suddenly increased sharply.

The first burst of gunfire in the strikes killed two striking miners at Firminy near St Etienne earlier in the day. Fifty other strikers and three security guards were wounded in an exchange of fire.

The Cabinet meeting at Elysee Palace decided to recall men of the 1948 military class, freed from training only a few months ago. The reservists assigned to gendarme corps and mobile guards also will be recalled to the colours.

Prefectures are accorded the right to forbid any union meetings. The Government also announced that any foreigners found participating in strike violence would be deported.

Republican security guards and mine strikers opened fire on each other at Firminy near St Etienne today, wounding 10 miners and three guards.

This was the first time since the beginning of the present strike that there has been an exchange of fire by either side. It is not known yet who first fired.

First reports said that none of the casualties were seriously wounded. The fight occurred at Combefort mine at Firminy about 12 miles South West of St Etienne shortly after 4 p.m.

### MINERS SEIZE PITS

Striking coalminers today seized four pits in Northern France ejecting without resistance non-Communist miners who were carrying on vital security maintenance. All the four pits were in the Valenciennes area. Gendarmes stood by but did not intervene.

At the same time, dockworkers at Calais announced that they would back the coal strikers by refusing to unload ships bringing coal imports.

In St Etienne, the storm area of Central France, where nearly 100

strikers and Security Guards were injured in battles yesterday, tension ran high after the night arrests.

During the night strike pickets sounded warning sirens in the big Couriot pit in St Etienne, where 3,000 strikers, behind barricades still awaited the attack by 7,000 troops and police. Trucks, cars, and radio cars patrolled the big coal city continuously but the order to attack was still withheld.

### COALFIELDS FLOODED

Government officials estimated that 31 percent of the pits in St Etienne coalfields have already been flooded and will be out of operation for months. In the other areas, damage is thought to be less severe but mounting steadily.

To cap the Government's troubles, the Communist-controlled Confederation of Labour (CGT) announced that it would organise a referendum for a nationwide warning strike of railroad employees. No date has been set.—United Press.

## REVOLUTION IN FRENCH SOUTHWEST INDIA

Madras, Oct. 22.—Administration was today reported to have broken down at Mahe, a French possession in southwest India, where crowds yesterday overpowered the gendarmes and occupied the Administrative offices. Mahe, about 30 miles northwest of Calicut, has a population of about 14,000.

Crowds raided the Municipal Office and burned records dealing with the elections due to be held on October 24, according to reports from Pondicherry, capital of French India.

Crowds, stated to number several thousand Indian Nationalists, later marched to several police stations where the gendarmes were reported to have surrendered with their arms without resistance.

The Collector and the Magistrate of the South Malabar District of Madras Province ordered armed police to be posted on the Mahe border, where "complete chaos and confusion prevails," according to a report from Pondicherry.

### CRUISER ON WAY

Another Pondicherry report tonight said that it was learned the French Government was sending a cruiser to Pondicherry. She was not expected to arrive before Monday.

(Four of the five French dependencies in India are due to hold elections to Representative Assemblies in the last week of this month. (The fifth dependency, Chandernagore, has already held its elections.)

In New Delhi, usually reliable sources said the Indian Government had told M. Daniel Levy, the French Ambassador, that they are disappointed at the French Government's inability to postpone next Sunday's elections in French India and allow Indian observers to attend them.

The elections have been stated to be "vitally linked" with a referendum to be held later to decide whether the French settlements should join the Indian Union or not.

### GOVERNMENT'S FEARS

The Indian Government's object in asking for a postponement of the elections and the posting of observers was explained in New Delhi as being

to ensure that the public in India and in France should be satisfied that the elections would be absolutely free and fair.

The Indian Government were said to have indicated their fears about the French Government's decision on public opinion.

The President of the Indian Congress Party, Mr. Rajendra Prasad, issued a statement today appealing to voters in the French towns of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahe and Tanam to give wholehearted support to those candidates who favoured reunion with India.

"Their success," he said, "will be the prelude to the success of the coming plebiscite which will decide the future of these foreign pockets."

"Powerful reactionary forces are working for the defeat of the pro-Indian and pro-merger groups."

Pondicherry reports tonight said the people in Mahe were dissatisfied over alleged non-distribution of voting cards to members of the Mahajana Sabha, a political party.

When it was learned that the French Government had declined to postpone the elections, there was a feeling of frustration.

A delegation led by the President of the Mahajana Sabha called on the Mayor of Mahe. A large number of people, waiting outside the Municipal Building rushed in and overpowered the police on guard, who were said to have surrendered their rifles.

A Calcutta report said the Socialist Party had joined the Mahajana Sabha in demonstrating.—Reuter.

## GRAZIANI ON TRIAL



Former Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, whom Mussolini called the "Lion of Africa," stands in prisoners dock in Rome court as his trial on charges of collaboration with the Nazis begins. The 66-year-old ruler of Mussolini's African empire is the highest ranking of surviving Fascists. His trial had been delayed for two years because of his bad health.—AP Picture.

## SOVIET OFFER TO SECURITY COUNCIL

### Will Not Use Veto If Berlin Resolution Reworded

Paris, Oct. 22.—A sudden move by Russia—understood to be an offer to refrain from the veto if a neutral resolution on Berlin was reworded—dramatically delayed for an hour today's Security Council meeting, while the Western Powers held a hasty behind-the-scenes conference.

Once during the debate itself the British, American and French delegates left the hall to confer during the translation of a speech.

A few minutes earlier a special messenger brought a note to Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Russia's chief delegate, who read it with great attention, and then pencilled a few words on it.

Tense and expectant onlookers filled the public seats.

When the meeting opened Dr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, read out the draft resolution of the "neutrals," Argentina, Belgium, Canada, China, Colombia and Syria.

The resolution presented to the Council by the "neutrals" called on the Big Four to put into effect simultaneously the day on which they are notified of the Council's decision:

1. Immediate removal of all transport restrictions imposed after March 31 between Berlin and the Western Zones and between the Western and Eastern Zones.

2. An immediate meeting of the four military Governors to arrange the introduction of the Soviet mark as Berlin's sole currency.

The resolution added that these two measures should be entirely effected by November 20.

### SOLE CURRENCY

It further provided for the Council of Foreign Ministers to re-open consideration of all outstanding German problems by November 30, or by such date as may be commonly agreed.

The "neutrals" called on the four occupying powers to prevent any incident which would be of a nature to aggravate the position.

It laid down that the introduction of the Soviet mark as Berlin's sole currency should be carried out on the lines of the joint directive sent to the four Military Governors from Moscow on August 30 and that it should be under the control of the four power Financial Commission.

The President of the Council, Dr. Jann Brumaglia, explaining to the other members the motives which had led the six countries to their resolution.

He said: "Our solution has a progressive purpose. It desires to create an atmosphere favourable to an understanding being reached without ulterior motives and without prejudice, an atmosphere which

## NEGEV FIGHTING ENDS

### Palestine Truce In Operation

Tel-Aviv, Oct. 22.—Fighting in the Negev desert area of southern Palestine came to a standstill at midday GMT today—the deadline by the United Nations Mediator for a cease fire—according to official Israeli reports.

In Cairo, air raid sirens sounded tonight as the news reached the Egyptian capital that fighting had ceased in the Negev in accordance with the United Nations cease fire order. The city was plunged into darkness for nearly two hours. Intermittent anti-aircraft fire was heard during the first hour.

The fighting in southern Palestine flared up exactly one week ago during the truce imposed by the United Nations, after an Egyptian attack on a Jewish convoy which tried to get through to supply the outlying settlements in the south.

The week's fighting reached a climax with the fall of the Egyptian garrison at Beersheba at dawn yesterday.

An Israeli spokesman said this evening that the whole day had been "fairly quiet" throughout the Negev.

During the last few hours before the cease fire deadline, Israeli troops pushed close to Gaza, sent of the recently proclaimed Arab Government for Palestine, 40 miles south of Tel-Aviv, an Israeli spokesman said.

### ASTRIDE RAILWAY

They occupied the strategic village of Beit Hanan, astride the railway and main coast road between Majdal and Gaza. He denied a reported Egyptian claim last night to have recaptured Beersheba.

"The whole of Beersheba is firmly in our hands," he declared.

The Egyptian Premier, Nokrashy Pasha, announced in Cairo that cease fire orders were despatched to the Egyptian Army this morning. The Security Council had unanimously called for a cease fire on Tuesday after Dr. Ralph Bunche, the acting Mediator, had told them the Israeli reply. His earlier appeal had been accepted by the Egyptians but implicitly rejected by Israel.

The crux of the recent fighting has been the struggle of the Jews to get convoys through to their isolated settlements in the Negev.

Last Saturday, the Jews announced an offensive to maintain communications with the settlements. Fighting spread as the Israeli advance drove deeply into the area and isolated Egyptian positions.—Reuter.



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## WITHIN THE STUDIOS AND WITH THE STARS

By HETTIE GRIMSTEAD

GLADYS Henson, who plays Mrs Boon in the film version of Norman Collins' best-seller, "London Belongs to Me," is now wondering whether a superstition in which she has believed all her life is really effective. Meeting a sweep on her way to Pinewood Studios, just outside London, one morning, she lowered the window of her car to touch him on the shoulder to ensure good luck—and ran into a lamp-post!

Screen stars have to keep intensely fit. Stewart Granger always goes to a Puccinelli (London) gymnasium between pictures for a course of toughening treatment. He usually polishes up his boxing, too, for all his recent roles have called for at least one fight.

Due for an entirely different type of part in the gay, romantic comedy "Woman Hater," Stewart did not bother about boxing practice last time. But when he walked on the set for the first scene, he discovered he had to "insult" his leading lady, who promptly gave him a resounding blow which sent him sprawling.

The next sequence called for Stewart to kidnap a bridegroom at the church door. The angry bride threw her shoe after the departing car and caught Stewart full between the shoulders!

**BIANCA MOSCA MODEL**  
TALL Kathleen Byron, whose latest film is "The Small Back Room," written by Nigel Balchin, has just been given a model evening gown by designer Bianca Mosca, in pale grey satin patterned with black and vivid green narcissi. The strapless bodice has a spray of black velvet marked on one side and another spray is carried as a pony.

Shepperton Studios' youngest star is eight-year-old Bobby Henrey,



Stewart Granger takes a Turkish bath.

who acts with Sir Ralph Richardson in "The Lost Illusion." His performance is completely natural, because Director Carol Reed, with infinite patience, makes Bobby feel he is engaged in a long game of make-believe which has to be played according to certain set rules.

When Bobby, who is the son of the author, Robert Henrey, grows bored, the cameras stop during while he takes a walk with his mother or makes some paper boats—his favourite occupation. Then soon he comes running back again, inquiring eagerly, "What do we play next?"

Two of Princess Elizabeth's bridesmaids, Lady Margaret Elphinstone and Lady Elizabeth Lambart,

visited Elstree Studios recently to see the filming of "No Room at the Inn." They were surprised to find Freda Parfitt, who plays the bride, could not smoke a cigarette afterwards. But the actress explained that many movie folk give up smoking while making pictures. Nicotine tends to darken the whites of the eyes and, though seldom discernible, "ordinary" life, the close-up camera would photograph those of even a moderate smoker a dull grey.

"Fuff" and "Gru" have been in great demand at Ealing Studios while "Scout of the Antarctic" is being produced. Fuff is a remarkable white plastic material which can be fashioned into leopards and snowdrifts while "Gru" is a loose falling "snow," made by freezing a special salt mixture and then spraying it out through an immense machine.

### BATTLING BLIZZARDS

JOHN MILLS, in the title role, has been daily battling his way through 80-mile-an-hour blizzards, so fiercely authentic that he has had to wear special protective clothing. He found it quite a relief at night to come out into the comparatively gentle, genuine snow showers of the London winter.

Britain's most beautiful Borzoi dog makes his stately screen debut in "The Bad Lord Byron," with Dennis Price and Joan Greenwood. He is Fido of Fitzroy, winner of innumerable international prizes, but will be called simply "Viking" in the film.

Margaret Lockwood hopes it is really true that seaickness is during mainly to the effect of imagination. She plans to find out soon, for she loathes the sea and her new picture, "Change of Heart," casts her as a confidence trickster on board an Atlantic liner. When the shipboard scenes are shot, the liner will actually be anchored in the River Mersey at Liverpool, but, nevertheless, Maggie still feels she will need some psychological aid to get through successfully.

### AUTOGRAPHING PAINS

SHEILA Sim was delighted when she got the part of the house-mistress's daughter in "The Guinea Pig" for her husband, Richard Attenborough, plays the schoolboy hero. Since then Sheila has discovered they have only one casual meeting in the film, so on the days when she is called before the cameras, Dick is at home, and vice versa.

Signing all those autographed pictures the film fans want is a big problem for all screen personalities. They lead such busy lives they have to do this spare minute and often have some photographs and a pen left in each room they will use during the day, so they can dash off a few more whenever the opportunity arises. Patricia Roc recently signed so industriously in her dressing-room between scenes that she had writer's cramp when called back to the set, and needed strenuous massage before she could move her arm again.

## TWO JEANS IN TALENT SWOP TEST

By DAVID LEWIN

LONDON. THOSE star hopes of British pictures, the two Jeans, are a problem to the film-makers. Jean Simmons and Jean Kent seem to have just about everything—but not quite. "The film men say—"

Jean SIMMONS—a grand actress; an Oscar-worthy performance in "Hamlet," no trouble to directors. But how are people going to take to her in a sarong in "Blue Lagoon"? Nothing wrong with her acting, of course, but she doesn't always have the temperature-raising effect.

Jean KENT—she'd be marvellous in a sarong. No doubt about the effect she has on an audience. But sometimes her personality has to pull her acting through. So they are going to try cut this talent swop—

Jean Kent puts the emphasis on acting in her new picture, "Trotter True"—the girl-appeal will be there on the side. Jean Simmons gets down to work next week on "Adam and Evelyn," with Stewart Granger. The accent will be on the love interest, and "girl appeal" will be the strong card.

HOLLYWOOD'S idea for David Niven is to remake Leslie Howard's 1935 "The Scarlet Pimpernel." It is being written again with orders to emphasise the woman in the story. The woman will be Jane Greer. After all, says Hollywood, Pimpernel wasn't so important.

MORE British stars are wanting to make pictures for independent producers. Expect to see Rosamund John starting a new film soon—her first since she broke her Rank contract and gave up £15,000 a year. Others I expect to see making occasional pictures away from the big groups are: Anne Crawford, Robert Newton, and Eric Portman.

FRED ASTAIRE's 11-year-old son came out first in a radio quiz programme. His prize: A course at his father's dancing academy.

THEY are taking no chances with Rita Hayworth's "The Loves of Carmen." It will be advertised firmly as "Not the opera."

## Teen-agers Influence Screen Love-making

By PATRICIA CLARY

AMONG other duties, a movie director has to keep up to date on the love-making techniques of the teens.

Director Richard Wallace says successful movies have to aim their love scenes to please the young folk who make up most of a movie audience. And it takes real alertness, he said, to keep up with their tastes. "Yesterday's hip stuff becomes today's corn every few years," Wallace said. "You can't offer one group of teen-agers what the last group went for."

"These young film-goers are the keenest, most intolerant critics we have on love-making. And their opinions are vitally important at the box-office and because of their influence on other patrons."

Studio executives listen shudderingly at kid previews to the kids' hisses and boos, laughs at the wrong places, and smacking sounds at kisses. Then they rush to the cutting room and change the picture. "If the kids don't like it," said Wallace, "you're dead. But if you please them, you've a rapt and loyal audience which will go out and tell their friends what a swell show you have."

Even in modern pictures, Wallace makes his romance strictly modern. He has just finished "Baltimore Escape," with Robert Young, Shirley Temple and John Agar.

### No Sympathy

"The costumes and background are authentic for the period," Wallace said. "But the attitude of the young romancers is matter-of-fact and nonchalant. We want them to have the young moderns' understanding and sympathy."

There'd be no sympathy, he's afraid, for the coy 1935 eyelid-fluttering and fan-peckings. "It's relatively easy to put modern romance in 'Baltimore Escape,'" because it's a comedy about Miss Temple's advanced notions on woman suffrage.

"But if we were making 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,'" Wallace said, "we'd still have to put a modern romance into the love scenes or face box-office failure."

The teen-age attitude towards love is responsible for a change in screen kisses, Wallace said.

"They used to be marathons, clinches which were a strain on everybody and brought down the house on us," he said. "Now the trick is reaction rather than action. Maybe the reaction even will be the work of dialogue, like 'Wow!'"

Depending on the teen-agers, that may all be changed in two years.—United Press.

## THE ART OF MILKING EMOTIONS

THE tricks that directors use to milk emotions from their actors have ranged from an offstage gunshot to the "crying violins" hired for every moody Theda Bara scene. Since Jackie Coogan was knee high to Chaplin, directors have told children sad stories to make them cry, right down through the time of Baby LeRoy, Shirley Temple and Margaret O'Brien.

Some directors still startle with an off-stage gunshot—at the precise moment when the actor should be startled. That worked better in silent pictures, because now the noise has to be erased from the sound track.

Others cajole, tear their hair, or stand in front of the actor making faces. A few, like John Ford, use psychology.

Ford, winner of three Academy Awards, is a past master of what he calls "pointed indirection." During filming of "The Three Godfathers" in California's blistering-hot Death Valley, he tricked Ward Bond into looking his meanest by showering sarcasm on him.

**Walk In Sand**  
Pedro Armendariz and Harry Carey, Jr., gave performances that were the acme of suffering, after Ford walked them through a sandstorm.

John Wayne appeared in trial court as the most wretched, ill-at-ease criminal ever to face a judge. In the picture, Wayne plays a bank robber and saves a baby's life on the desert.

When time came for him to plead his case, Ford told Wayne not to use the lines he had learned. He had to stammer and stutter through his answers to the judge's questions.

"It made the scene true to life," Wayne admitted. "Ford gets his best scenes by underplaying his direction. He forces actors to make their actions and their dialogue tell the story."

Another Ford ruse is to subordinate the star to a bit player. This results in a better scene because both star and bit player work their hardest.

"It is Ford's uncanny way of almost ignoring the actor," Wayne said, "that brings out the true artist in one."

## BATTLE OF THE BULGE

Fred Zinnemann, whose powerful yet sensitive direction of "The Search" brought him instantaneous acclaim from the public and critics alike, has been signed to direct "Battleground," RKO Radio's biggest production of the new season.

Although Zinnemann first went to the United States from his native Austria in 1929 with considerable experience in European studios for several years as an assistant director before gaining recognition in Hollywood. In 1937, he was signed by MGM and after directing numerous shorts, including several of the "Crime Does Not Pay" series and two Academy Award-winning subjects, he was assigned to features.

"The Seventh Cross" starring Spencer Tracy, was his first notable film, but with "The Search" he established himself as one of the most brilliant of the newer directorial forces.

The story, by Robert Pirosh, is based upon factual incidents of the Battle of the Bulge during World War II.

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## 13TH INSTALMENT:

MRS OKSANA  
KASENKINA'S  
OWN STORY

THE prospect of leaving America filled me with dread when rumours began to circulate in our midst early in 1948 that the diplomatic schools abroad would be closed at the end of the term. Although I was an inmate of an invisible prison in the United States, I fondled the hope of sharing in the fairyland life which throbbed around me. To go back to the dreariness and terror of Soviet reality, when a free and abundant existence lay within reach, was an unbearable thought.

Moreover, I never abandoned hope that my missing son might turn up among the Russian DIPs in Western Europe, as so many have. The possibility that my Oleg was taken prisoner by the Germans and was still alive in something which I cannot dismiss to this day.

## Sister Eugenia

I WAS also secretly thinking of my sister Eugenia, in England, whom I had not seen for 20 years. No one in the Soviet colony in America knew that I had a close relative in a capitalist country. I did not even dare to communicate with her during the two years of my residence outside of Russia. Being under surveillance, I was afraid that the discovery of correspondence with my sister would make me guilty of contact with an "enemy of the people."

The grand master of the Great Purge, Andrei Vyshinsky was in New York attending the sessions of the United Nations, and we all felt his presence. I found out from him at a reception held in the Soviet Consulate on the anniversary celebration of the Red Army. The big-wigs were exchanging toasts, and Vyshinsky was reminiscing. I was chilled to the bone.

The image of my husband Demian, who fell in the blood bath which this man had ministered, hovered before me. My hands trembled. With the greatest difficulty I restrained myself from rising and crying out: "Son of Cain, what have you done to the Russian people?"

Instead I sat and listened to the nauseating glorification of "our great Stalin" or of "the all-wise leader of the proletariat, the incomparable Stalin." It was the same tune on which we harped continuously in our schools. But the American atmosphere had had some effect on the more advanced students in my classes. Not all of them were swallowing indiscriminately the party line with its infallibility of Stalin's leadership.

## An Ironie Smile

EVERY now and then I would observe an ironic smile or hear an expression of disbelief or held forth according to rigid instructions. Being a biologist, I could not avoid dealing with the controversy of the Lyenko-Michurin theory on heredity which was rendering the Soviet academic world and reverberating across the oceans. With the backing of Stalin, the Lyenko school of biology introduced a revision of Darwin's great doctrine of the origin of life.

Lyenko claimed to have discovered a new law of genetics or heredity, as mutated by his ability to transform winter wheat so as to make it suitable for cultivation as far north as the polar circle. Since the greater part of Russia lies north of the line suitable for agriculture, this claim is of immense importance to my country. But one of my students, the 19-year-old Trofimov, when he heard me say of Lyenko's claim, "It would seem as if he has transformed the breeding of plants," dropped the remark:

"And why as it?"

On another occasion the son of Gromyko spoke his mind. It was during a discussion of the various racial theories. I maintained that it had been scientifically demonstrated that Negroes were on the same level of intellectual development as the other races. The young Gromyko uttered one word "Polozhim—your've got to show me!"

## Deep Chasm

THAT such heretical ideas were infecting the minds of the Soviet youth abroad was unquestionably known to the authorities, for each school has its own espionage, not operated by members of the Komsomol. This was undoubtedly a factor in the order from Moscow to discontinue the foreign schools. Another consideration was, according to rumour, the drain upon the foreign exchange of the Soviet treasury.

As the weeks passed, I was looking about for some contact with the free world which I was eyeing so longingly. But I learned again how deep was the chasm which separated me from American life on March 8, 1948, Soviet Woman's Day. There

In today's article, Mrs Kaseenkina tells of her meeting with Vyshinsky, master of the great purge, and of her feelings as she is reminded of her husband's fate. The Soviet school is ordered closed and Mrs Kaseenkina begins to reach out for some contact with the free world to avoid return to Russia.

was a reception in the Soviet Consulate, which a group of about 20 American teachers attended.

The presence of these guests, who were obviously all either Communists or ardent Soviet admirers, made me feel more lonely than ever. The thought that not one of these American colleagues understood what was going on in our hearts or knew the truth about the life of a Soviet teacher, was crushing. Not one of them offered the promise of mutual understanding. It was as if the iron curtain cut into my very being.

I left the reception in a state of dependency, pushed to my room, shut the door behind me, and cried until I felt asleep exhausted. I was awakened by a bang on the door. It was Zoya Poronnikova, who had been sent from the Consulate to check on me when my absence was discovered. I decided not to respond to her knocks.

"If Zoya wants to find out whether I am sick," I reasoned, "she will stop knocking soon so as not to wake me up. But if it is an NKVD assignment, she'll keep it up."

## Ever On Alert

FOR an hour and a half Zoya kept pounding the door, calling me. I was determined to feign deep sleep. "I won't open, I won't open," I kept saying to myself. In the morning Zoya never said a word to me about her siege the night before. I, too, passed it in silence.

From this moment on the surveillance over me was intensified. My conduct at the consulate reception, with the closing of the school at the end of the term already scheduled, made me especially suspect. The NKVD's foreign staff is ever on the alert for possible defections.

(Continued on Monday.)



"Come, Archie, forget about war—come and shoot something."

AWAKENING CIVIC  
CONSCIOUSNESS...

BY KATHLEEN COURLANDER

THE average citizen in Britain takes a much greater interest in the ways of government than he used to do.

Two things are meant by "government" in Britain. First, there is the central government which in Britain is the Houses of Parliament, at Westminster, where the laws which affect the nation as a whole are passed.

The Houses of Parliament are composed of two bodies, the House of Lords and the House of Commons. The House of Lords is a body of men who are archbishops, bishops and peers of the realm, that is to say high dignitaries of the Church of England, or men who have inherited titles or acquired them. The House of Commons is composed of men and women who, representing different political parties, are elected by their fellow citizens.

Even 50 years ago the average citizen in Britain knew comparatively little about matters of government. He was content to do his work and to leave such things to other people, simply voting at election times. But now all this has changed.

In 1928 women were given the right of voting at Parliamentary elections when they attained the age of 21 years. But in local govern-

ment the rule still held that only certain classes of citizens had the right to vote for their local councillors; these were people who owned or occupied their houses or business premises.

In 1945 this too was changed, and now every man and woman who has attained the age of 21 and who lives in a certain area has the right to vote at local government elections.

## KNEW LITTLE

WHEN this vote for local government came more widespread, many men and women realised that they knew far too little about local politics. They saw that they had acquired an immense new responsibility. On their votes depended the election of the right people to represent their interests, and those of their children, in public life. They knew that by giving people these votes they were placing in their hands a tremendous amount of power. And before they could judge what were the aims and motives of these people they, themselves, had to understand the forms of local government.

Voters made up their minds to learn more about public affairs and how they were conducted. They

found out that experts were glad to co-operate in developing this newly awakened interest shown by the average citizen. This was especially the case when boys and girls, and young men and women, clamoured for information.

To help their citizens obtain the information they sought, many towns ran, and others are planning to run, special weeks which they call Civic Weeks. The organisers of a Civic Week—many of whom, of course, are taking part in local government themselves—collect all the visual aids they can on the subjects connected with civic duties.

For example, they arrange special exhibitions which show different aspects of work being done in the borough. As a rule these exhibitions are staged in the town hall, which is the centre of all local public activities, where the council holds its meetings, where the people pay the rates that provide them with clean streets, lighting and public parks. It is in the town hall that the few paid experts who take part in local government have their offices—for example, the surveyor, who keeps a watch on all building activities in the district, and the medical health officer, who is responsible for the health conditions of the district.

## MANY SECTIONS

BUT to go back to the exhibition. One of the chief sections in it is usually devoted to housing. It explains to the people what houses looked like, say, 100 years ago, and what progress has been made since then to give the residents pleasant homes. It will indicate what the homes of the future will look like, and how they will be planned to make life pleasanter for all types of people.

Then there is the public health section which safeguards the health of the people. It also gives pictures which interest parents, of the work that is done, especially in maternity and child welfare clinics, and advises them to use such, beneficial centres.

Nothing is forgotten; those who wish to do so can learn something about the borough's finances and how the money is spent, and see the advantages they can obtain from, for instance, using their public libraries properly.

But Civic Weeks do not stop at these exhibitions. Lectures and entertainments are arranged, of different groups of people in the community. There are art shows and dramatic productions. Schoolchildren make a good contribution in this respect, for all the

youngsters in the borough are told much about Civic Week. Sometimes the week includes a Youth Council Meeting in which bright boys and girls are chosen to act as mayor and councillors, or other borough officials, and hold a mock town council meeting. This meeting is enjoyed as much by the adults who are present as by the youngsters themselves, for as a rule, the youngsters discuss important topics very intelligently.

And there is no doubt that it is at these meetings that many excited-minded boys and girls first acquire an interest in local affairs. Not only does it teach them to become good citizens, but it may be the first step in their becoming a Member of Parliament.

## SPECIAL COURSES

IN addition to Civic Weeks, there are special courses of instruction in the working of both central and local government, arranged by a number of associations. During recent years a number of societies have been formed specially for the purpose of teaching citizenship. They discuss their general plans at annual conferences, and their delegates return to their own areas full of fresh ideas.

Evening classes are held by these organisations in which, step by step, the citizen is taken through the routine of what is termed "legislation" and is shown how a democratic government works at its best. After each session there is usually a discussion when the citizen is given the opportunity of making a speech. His words are always listened to with respect; and if he falters and feels tongue-tied at first, he soon becomes more fluent and able to express himself without seeming self-conscious. This may even lead him to stand for local government, or even for parliamentary elections. Many great, public spirited men have begun their careers in this way.

Many of these organisations arrange special classes for the women in the neighbourhood. They fix suitable classes at an hour which is suitable for most women to leave their homes and their children. Generally speaking women have not had as many opportunities as their husbands of learning much about government, and they have considerable ground to cover in this respect. But they are quick to learn and, what is most important, bring practical knowledge into their arguments. Already they are beginning to have great influence, not only in the affairs of their borough and in the future of Britain, but in strengthening those links which bind all peoples of the Commonwealth of Nations.

7 Men Draw  
Up All The  
Answers

by Frederick Cook

NEW YORK. SEVEN men who wield more power than any other seven Americans in history are now engaged in hammering out one of the most significant documents this country has produced since its declaration of Independence.

When finished the document will consist of fifteen or twenty pages. It will define in the clearest possible terms what it is America is after in the world and what her policy is on every major problem now confronting humanity.

Only one copy will be made. And that will be a top secret.

The seven are members of a body who, although only a year old, have already abruptly reversed the Victorian method of achieving decisions which used to rule here. The National Security Council—who began operations in September 1947 in a single room with borrowed furniture—have boldly accepted the challenge of speed in foreign affairs.

Come are the days when it was accepted American practice to have no formal policy at all, but to let the heads of different Government departments each express his opinion, have a full-scale argument in public, and wrangle until the President himself stepped in on one side or the other and laid down what national policy was.

Under the new set-up America knows what her policy is towards every existing problem—knows what it will be to all major problems that can be foreseen.

And since principles have been established in advance she has a pretty good idea what it would be toward any major difficulty which might arise.

## WHO THEY ARE

The seven men—they operate under the leadership of President Truman but most of their work is done in meetings he does not normally attend—are headed by Secretary of State George Marshall.

Then there is National Defence Secretary James Forrestal, tight-lipped and austere millionaire; Air Secretary Stuart Symington, 47-year-old former electrical and steel magnate; Navy Secretary John Lawrence Sullivan, 49-year-old lawyer; Army Secretary Kenneth Royall, 54-year-old Southerner; Arthur Middleton Hill, aged 58, who once ran America's biggest bus line and now runs the National Security Resources' board of buyers of raw materials for America's stockpiling in case of war; and an Admiral in case Sidney Souers, also 58, who made a fortune in life insurance and banking before he turned to Government work.

Souers (pronounced souz as in whisky souz) is the Trygve Life of the Council. Though nominally not a member, but merely head of the secretariat, he is the real power behind it.

## THREE FUNCTIONS

The Council started with nothing in the way of operational planning. But as things have worked out they have assumed three main functions:

1—To make such decisions as will not wait and cannot be made by normal day-to-day contact between top policymakers;

2—To anticipate crisis likely to arise within the foreseeable future and make decisions to meet them.

3—To prepare a list of America's main objectives for the world as a whole and define policy for specific areas. It is under the third heading—regarded as their principal task and biggest contribution to world stability—that the seven are now completing their "This is what America wants" document.

Here is how the National Security Council operates: If the country is suddenly confronted with an immediate need for a spot decision on a crucial matter, the President calls an emergency session in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

## COUNTRY'S POLICY

Decisions are usually reached within a couple of hours at special sessions. Truman initiates draft documents and in a matter of minutes U.S. officials abroad know exactly what the country's policy is.

One matter on which the Council are now working is: What shall be the American policy if, despite all efforts and after an exhaustive UNO debate, the Berlin crisis still remains unsolved?

The Council do not supersede the State Department, their function is primarily advisory, although that advice, once taken, becomes White House policy.

Silly Old Fossils  
—that's us!

by BERNARD WICKSTEED

I HAVE a theory that the human race is headed for extinction, like the dodo and those things you see fossilised in museums.

Oh, no, it won't be the atom bomb that wipes us out. Nor an ice age, nor some new epidemic. The thing that's going to put paid to the human race is that lamentable weakness in our mental make-up that allows us to tolerate queues.

Twenty million years from now the superior beings who replace us on earth—insects probably—will dig our remains from the rocks and speculate on why we died out.

The whole thing will be a mystery until some professor from an ant or a bee university comes on a fossilised fish queue and so gets the first class.

By a stroke of luck, I have come into possession of an advance copy of a paper this professor will read on the subject before the B.A. at Brighton. (B.A.? That stands for the Bee and the Ant Association for the Advancement of Science.)

## Fish Queue

THE professor says: "The fossilised fish queue was discovered in the rocks of the cretaceous or idocene period, and contains 48 skeletons of the extinct creature called Man (Homo nonapiens)."

"As they show no marks of violence it is responsible to suppose they were not overcome by sudden catastrophe, but starved to death on their feet."

"The odd thing about this is that the ruins of the shop in front of which they were standing contains fossils of enough herrings, hake, whiting, and various crustaceans and bivalves to have kept the whole queue alive for weeks."

Old Bumblebuzz, the professor, then goes on to say that he and the other insect boys in the queue were baffled at first by this paradox, and the deeper they dug the more puzzled they became, because they kept on finding more and still more fossilised queues—cricket-match queues, cinema queues, bus queues, banana queues, queues for medical attention under some primitive health scheme.

But the queue that mystified them most of all was one about half a mile long outside what appeared to have been a palace. All the fossilised men in it wore top hats.

There seemed even less reason for this queue than for any of the others, because there was clear evidence that the people had been asked to a garden party at which there was ample space and refreshment for all.

"It was at this point," says Bumblebuzz, "that it occurred to us to make a closer examination of the cranium or brain cavity of these ludicrous two-legged creatures."

## Grew Too Big

AND there they found the answer. I now hand over to Bumblebuzz, and quote his findings in full:

"THE fauna of some other geological ages died out because their bodies grew too big for their brains, but with man it was the brain that grew too big for his body."

At first it was a great help to man to have a brain, for it enabled him to devise the queue system in times of famine. But the success of this bit of thinking caused the brain to swell until he imagined that queues were the answer to everything.

People who wouldn't stand in them were regarded as dangerous and punished under Articles 4 and 5 of the Regulation of Traffic (Formation of Queues) Order, 1932. It got so bad that people thought a thing wasn't worth buying unless they had to queue for it. The length of a queue became a measure of merit.

## Prestige

THAT long line of top-hatted fossils outside the palace is an example. By forming a queue they showed the honour they felt at being asked to the party. Not to have queued would have been an act of indifference.

The talking pictures, from which human beings derive so much pleasure, were not considered worth seeing unless there was a queue outside the place of entertainment.

And in spite of the pleadings of the transport authorities the creatures all insisted on travelling at the same time of day because at slack periods apparently there weren't any queues.

It is interesting to note that a similar line of conduct was pursued by a contemporary, though completely brainless, caterpillar in Australia.

This pathetic creature had an irresistible urge to form up in line with others of its kind. Alone and out of line it was lost and unhappy. Life had meaning for it only when it was one of a caterpillar queue winding its way in search of food.

## Nose To Tail

WHEN evil-minded young males of the Australian sub-section of the human species turned the leading caterpillar round till its nose touched the tail of the last in the line the procession went round and round in circle for days on end until its members died of exhaustion.

And that, my learned insect friends, is very like the way that humans themselves become extinct. The reverence for the queue became so implanted in their brains that they lost all sense of proportion.

The competitive spirit, which had once seemed so promising, died out entirely, for there is no competition in a queue. Everyone takes his place and only time can alter it.

All sense of chivalry went, too. At one time the humans helped their aged women and young children to get on to buses, but to queue-maddened fanatics this was illogical and, with the one exception of women bearing prenatal green ration books, everybody had to fall into line.

No one had time to work or eat or sleep, for they were too busy worshipping the queue. And so they died out, too hungry and weary to move another step when it came to their turn.

## Order, Please

NONSENSE? Well, don't all about at once. We must have order. So take your place in the queue please, take your place in the queue.

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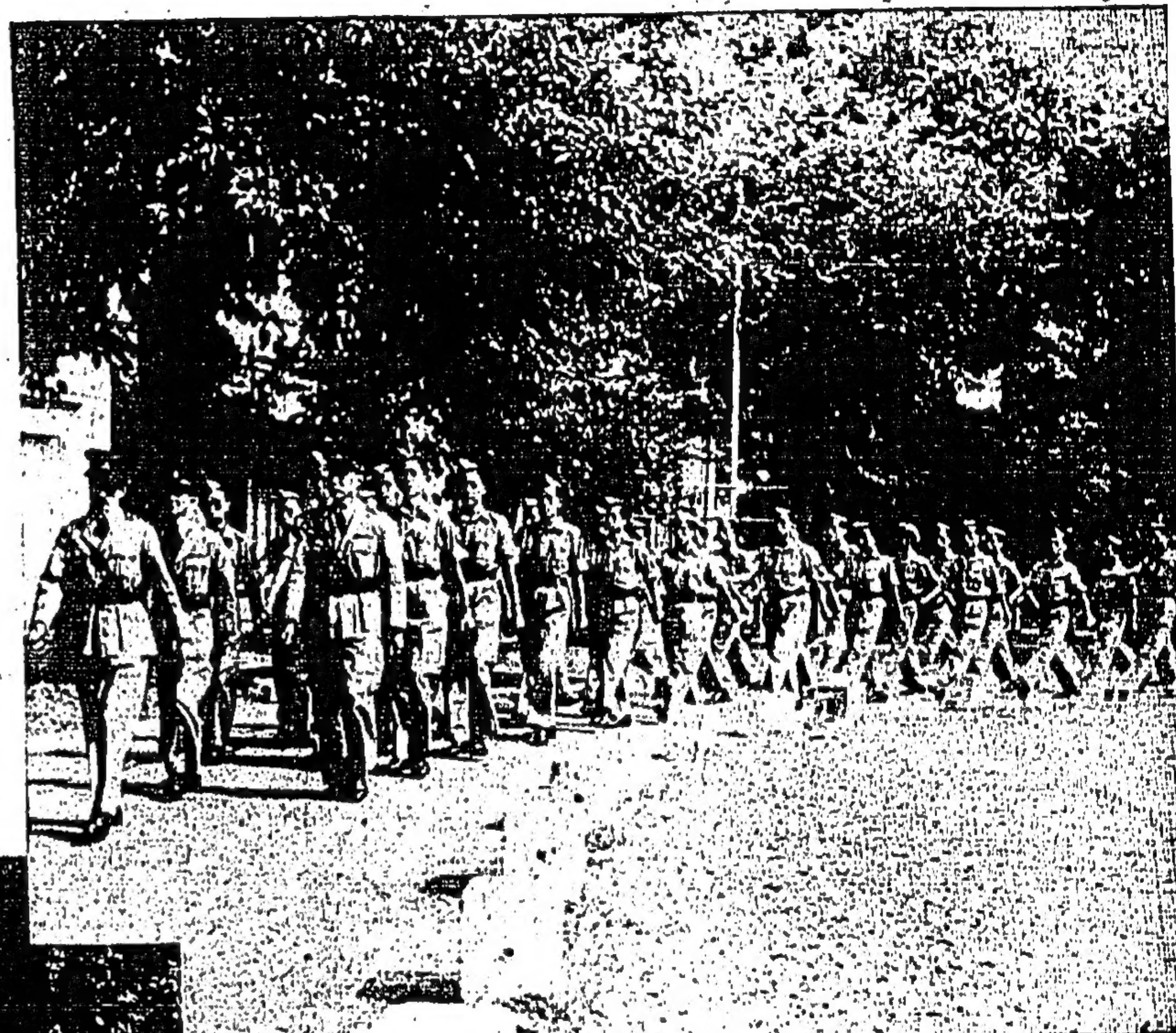




THE first annual ball of the Kowloon Rotary Club, held at the Peninsula Hotel last Saturday, attracted a large gathering, and was a highly successful affair. Picture above shows part of the crowd on the verandah, where cocktails were served. Below are two parties snapped by the cameraman—left: Mr and Mrs Margrett, Mrs Moss, Mr Moss and Mr Moodie; right: Mrs Moore, Capt Moore, Mrs Goldman, Mr and Mrs Robinson, Mrs Jones, Mr Jones and Mr Goldman. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



MORE pictures taken during the Kowloon Rotary Club's annual ball last Saturday. Above: merry-makers formed up for a Paul Jones. Left: Miss Axalea Reynolds, who received a big ovation for her dancing. (Francis Wu)



LEFT: Mr Antonio Maria D'Almeida Botelho and his bride, formerly Miss Maria Teresa da Luz, leaving Rosary Church after their wedding last Saturday. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)

BELOW: Picture taken at Christ Church after the christening of Janise Daun, infant daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Walber. (Victor Studio)

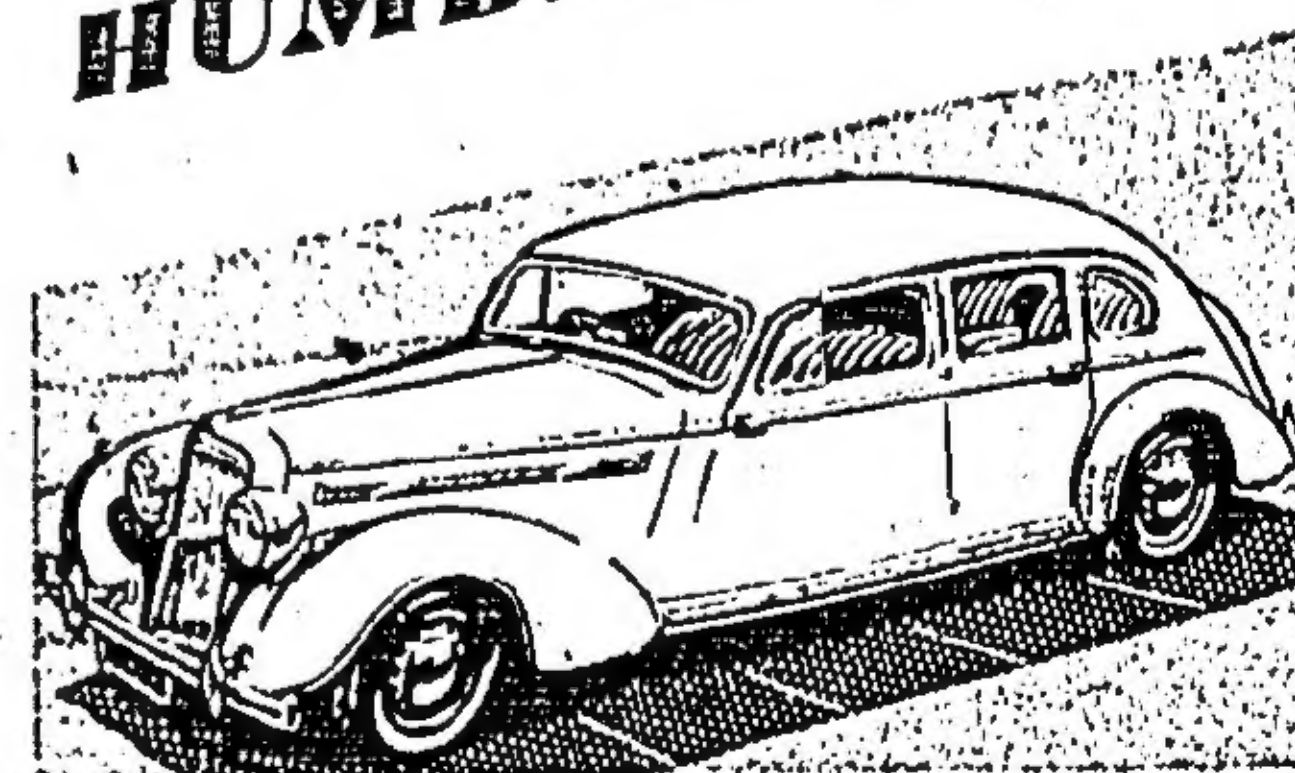


MEMBERS of the St John Ambulance Brigade, including ladies of the Nursing Branch, attended divine service at St John's Cathedral last Sunday in observance of Hospital Sunday. These two pictures were taken on the occasion. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



THE finals of the Colony open rinks lawn bowls championship were decided last Sunday. Above, the winning rink at left, composed of Messrs I. M., K. M., A. M. and U. M. Omar, poses with the runners-up, Messrs L. Sykes, C. E. F. Thompson, A. E. Atkins and E. F. Pope. (Golden Studio)

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# WEEK-END WOMANSENSE

**Robb AND Anne Edwards SORT OUT THE PARIS CONFLICT**

## ALL-IN

... anything goes—short or long, wide or narrow, padded or round



Beginning with coats...

\* ONE: Square box jacket, deep-cuffed and double-breasted, in lime wool, over the new black tube skirt.

\* TWO: Multi-coloured travelling rug, tweed coat. Very high collar, wide gathered cuff, double-breasted with six high buttons.

\* THREE: Afternoon dress with black velvet top, double-cuffed sleeve, wide belt, over double-pleated skirt.

Afternoon dresses...

\* FOUR: This year's interpretation of last year's look. The skirt—wider and stiffer—double-pointed turn-back cuff on tight sleeve, panther muff.

\* FIVE: Draped slim line evening frock of midnight blue crepe, under billowing cape in cyclamen-pink satin.

PARIS has not made up its mind whether the New Look will last. The result is a conflict between the New Look and the Tube Look, giving a variety of styles which put hardly anything out of date. These are the first detailed sketches permitted since the Paris collections were exhibited. They show short jackets, long jackets, wide skirts, narrow skirts, padded shoulders, round shoulders—all are fashionable. So this is to be an ALL-IN year for dress.



\* SIX: Empire line evening dress, draped pink chiffon top over cinnamon wool skirt. Both striped scarf in contrasting colours.

\* SEVEN: High-buttoned Empire line coat in stone wool, trimmed imitation Persian lamb.

\* EIGHT: Black satin tulle top, evening dress. Satin brassiere top and draped tulle in tulle. Long gloves and bolero.

## They Went Foot-loose And Fancy-free . . .

by JOAN ERSKINE

LONDON. TO a bewildering series of technical terms, music from two pianos, and a running commentary, six charming models exhibited new designs in footwear at Grosvenor House, Park Lane—London's West End show-place for fashion.

Shoes have undergone some revolutionary changes during the last few years, and this exhibition showed the general public for the first time, the full extent of these changes.

Exhibitions have been held annually, but the tendency in previous years has been towards caution. The blame was not entirely the designers'. Supplies of leather were difficult, and deliveries from overseas were somewhat erratic.

We shall probably see them strapped, buttoned, and zipped, and it will be interesting to see with what degree of enthusiasm they are received.

Very gratifying to those suffering the British climate were the designs for winter wear. The famous Grosvenor House has done a very new look. One pair of boots in sunny yellow ruff-glove (a hard wearing form of suede) had thick crepe soles, fur lined, and zipped to just below the knee. They were made to fit over almost any size shoe, and were reminiscent of the flying boots we saw worn here so much during the war.

### A Little Less Bulk

BOOTE type shoes, for the woman who prefers a little less bulk, were shown in a variety of styles. Some were very low cut at the sides and high pile-pointed at the back. A wedge heel casual in suede, for town and calf for country wear, showed the new open-closed toe, with the now very popular pixie appearance.

But turning from winter to the warm weather styles, the greatest approval was reserved for the gay casual walking and play shoes. Calf walking shoes, of excellent quality, were often welled, had novel ring and cord fastenings, and featured saddle-stitching. Some of the most attractive play-shoes were of canvas and leather, lined with soft natural suede.

The use of gold kid for the straps and wedge heels gave one black casual suede shoe an almost bizarre appearance, but added considerably to its attraction. There is possibly an American influence here. For quite some time Americans have been coupling casual clothes with shoes in complete gold kid. After the initial shock has worn off, the effect is very pleasant.

### Hidden Snags

BUT there were hidden snags in many of the designs. Double, treble and quadruple straps, each with a separate buckle, look almost out of this world. But how many women have time to adjust four buckles each time they put on a pair of shoes?

Summing up the whole show I would say the new points are these—

1. Sophistication for playtime. 2. Extremely low ramps, almost eliminating the toe. 3. A very high line to wear with the longer skirt. 4. Strapping at the back of the heel, apparently inspired by the Roman sandal. 5. And strapping all the way up to the ankle, inspired it would seem by the same old Scottish gillie.

All very contradictory, but refreshing.

I hear a famous French couturier is gaining inspiration from the native costumes of Indo-China, and is using vivid batik for his summer collection. (BATHS: Process very involved. Design is formed by dipping lengths of cotton into hot wax and hanging it up to dry, so that a film is formed. Then it is crushed in the hands until the wax breaks into thousands of tiny cob-



Casual sandal in beige flax canvas

Now leathers and suede have become more plentiful, and more top-grade calf is on the market. With the return of good materials, designers have been able to experiment.

For no good reason I had always supposed white shoes a popular buy overseas. However, one of the representatives of a leading shoe manufacturing firm who exports to all parts of the world, rapidly disillusioned me. He picked up an incredibly dainty evening shoe in fine black suede with gold thread lacing right from toe to ankle.

"Black shoes are in great demand," he told me. "We find well-made black shoes are one of our best exports, particularly to Australia." He showed me another black suede shoe with a symmetrical throat, decorated with bands of fine leather. "While shoes we do, of course, export," he continued, "but generally speaking, the price is too high, and they remain a luxury shoe."

### New Look in Shoes

WITH the upheaval in fashion that has gone on during the past year or so, it was inevitable that sooner or later shoes would follow suit. So it would be as well to ignore one or two of the more fantastic models exhibited. As time goes on, the New Look in shoes will form a happy compromise between the extraordinary and the commonplace.

Women are not really going to like some of the new high-fronted shoes. They may wear them, but that is beside the point. And I doubt if many will even wear an astonishing pair of evening booties in black lace, fitting snugly round the ankle. How sweet with legs like a gazelle it might be possible to get away with this, but the focal point of interest in a feminine leg is usually the ankle, and this fascinating little number will do nothing to alter a normal ankle or enhance the slender grace of a beautiful one. In its favour it can certainly be said that it draws attention to the foot.

I hear we are to expect variations of the bootie to suit all occasions, from cocktails in the morning to dinner at night.

New open-closed toe wedge heel casual Kummfies.

CHINA has a hand in fashion, too. Evening coats are definitely getting their inspiration from the Chinese Mandarin, and many well-known society women are wearing genuine Mandarin coats brought back from China. Or they are being translated into their modern setting by using rich satins heavily embroidered with jewels, and keeping closely to the traditional line, as illustrated below.



## How To Transform The 'Little Black Dress'

by SUSAN DEACON

TO be well dressed nowadays a woman has to rely more than ever on her ingenuity rather than her purse.

Advice on how to remodel pre-New Look clothes was at first apt to be given on the Mrs Beeton lines of "Take a strip of flat fur—preferably mink...."

But sadly we learn, after trying in vain to lengthen an almost non-existent hem, that such attempts are seldom satisfactory, and, as a result, most women these days have bought at least one New Look dress.

They are now, more than ever, seeking new ways of making the "Little Black Dress" suitable for many different occasions.

There are wonderful opportunities for the imaginative with a flair for twisting a scarf, adding a jacket, placing a brooch, or choosing a hat.

could be worn alternatively as a flared waist peplum. This is an idea which could easily be copied.

If it is possible to buy extra material when having a dress made, renovation is made easier. It can be draped over a straight skirt into a hip swathe, finishing at the back in a small bustle or, even newer, a full tulle skirt can be made.

Worn loins, shorter than the skirt of the dress it could hang and fasten from the waist.

**STIFF WHITE LACE POCKETS.** Sluted to emphasise the hip line of the black dress, are also an easy and practical alteration. A tangerine silk cuff bordering a low square neckline is also attractive—a sudden sharp splash of colour on black is fresh and gay.

**FOUR TRIMMINGS** are smart this season. Although few women have the odd "strip of mink" lying around, narrow fur, such as moleskin, sable, or beaver concey can be bought inexpensively. Bordered the pocket of a plain dress, edging a peplum or trimming the edge of a three-quarter length sleeve, fur adds to touch of luxury to the most ordinary dress.

THERE are ideas, too, which do not even need sewing. Tuck three or four gaily coloured HANDBKERCHIEFS from the pocket of a black dress. Fasten a lace-edged handkerchief to the lapel of a shirt-waisted dress with a pair of pearl hat-pins.

But you get the elegance—the "well-dressed" look—in this way the adaptation is carried out—and the confidence with which your clothes are worn.

Obviously, alterations must be studied to suit each type and shape, and also the occasion.

**A HUG-ME-TIGHT** jacket, or a brief bolero, on an ample figure is pure fancy dress.

One of the NEW BOX JACKETS would be kinder, their protective lines are not their only asset. Again, if your midriff is persistently bulky, do not renovate your dress with a wide belt obviously made to emphasise a small waistline.

The emphasis will certainly be there—but so will the bulge. Tall women can get away with most things. For them the swathed hip or waistline, or the flared peplum, is perfect. They should avoid, at all costs, beltless styles which give them a rod-like appearance.

**YOUR PLAIN DRESS** develops a party mood with a pretty belt. At a recent collection a classic black wool dress was belted with a wide taffeta band gathered into a large silver buckle; a six-inch fringe hung from the ends of the belt.

Swathed tulle or ring velvet can also be used as effectively. Long gloves, in a vivid colour, are dramatic and smart. But other accessories should remain black, unless, of course, you are fortunate in possessing "skins to match!"

## LONG-HAIRED FELTS



Hugh Hersford, whose "Town and Country" hats are mass-produced but hand-finished, has brought out a new long-haired millinery felt made from marmoset and goose down which he calls "Melchior".

Top left: double-brimmed cloche with creamy brown feather mount, the veil accentuating the pointed line of the brim. Centre: another cloche showing the sideways line, with brim swept down across the brow, softly gathered in becoming folds, and a lavender plume contrasting with blue felt. Bottom left: deep blue smooth felt, also to one side, with speckled pheasant feather trim.



# BEAUTY • FASHIONS • HOME

## Most Children Are Afraid Of Doctors . . .

By GARRY C. MYERS, Ph.D.

SOME children of school age are in mortal dread of the physician and dentist, especially of the latter. Because of this, fear the teeth of some children are sadly neglected. Sometimes the fear began because the child during his early years was threatened with the doctor or dentist as a means of discipline. A few parents, otherwise intelligent, will do such stupid things.

More often the fear has developed because some older person has dropped an unguarded and very unwise remark in connection with the physician or dentist, or the child has been frightened with some unfortunate experience in the doctor's or dentist's office.

### Regular Check-Ups

The wise mother takes her infant to the physician at regular intervals and continues to do so. Most physicians know how to win the child's confidence; so do most dentists. They have little trouble when the mother is self-controlled, quiet, calm and tactful with the tot.

When your child in his early years is being vaccinated against small pox or inoculated against diphtheria, or given other "shots," be sure you betray no emotions. Be he two or three, give him an attractive toy right after the ordeal whether he has cried or not. Do likewise in respect to his early dental care. I remember that one of our children would beg to go to see the doctor after the first inoculation. "To get another toy." Likewise he kept asking when he might go to the dentist again. After our children entered school they made and kept their own dental appointments.

### Getting Acquainted

Take your child to the dentist at the age of two or earlier and at regular intervals of four or six months thereafter. Let the first visit be limited to his getting acquainted with the dentist and seeing his tools and machinery. Perhaps the dentist might, on the first visit, just let the child sit in his chair, carefully examine his teeth, making sure to give him no pain. On later visits the parents will do well to go shopping and leave the youngster alone with a new toy when the child is ready to go home.

In case some fear has already developed, the dentist would do much for the child if he could win the child's confidence. Proceed in like fashion with the physician or the barber. The child would not be afraid of hair cut if he sees you or some other familiar person having her hair cut.

Deal with the child tactfully and calmly, his fear will in time disappear.

## America Shows New Furniture For Autumn

By ELEANOR ROSS

EVERY furniture show in America serves to emphasise the changes that mark contemporary modern design which is now far from the stark, solid, down-to-earth line and trim that marked the earlier versions.

The section theme runs right through the new offerings, with tables and desks, as well as sofas and cabinets getting this treatment.

A storage headboard bed shown in a grouping with a table-size radio mounted on a tilting front which disappears when not in use is a delight. The headboard bed offers such conveniences as a tilted bed, and a light that swings out on hinges, both boons for bed-readers.

Fascinating, too, is a corner unit that would be ideal for a small living room. It consists of two pieces, one a radio-gramophone, the other piece for record albums. A tambour door conceals the machine when not in use, while sliding panels give a smooth table top appearance to the record album unit. Set between two comfortable sectional units, such a grouping makes for pleasant listening and for good looks.

### Bedroom Pieces

There are exceptionally handsome bedroom pieces, the cabinets and dressers designed to allow a maximum of storage space. Almon, a handsome, tawny wood from the Philippines, is used for one line which has a walnut trim for handsome contrast. The two-tone wood combination is nicely set off by brushed brass hardware.

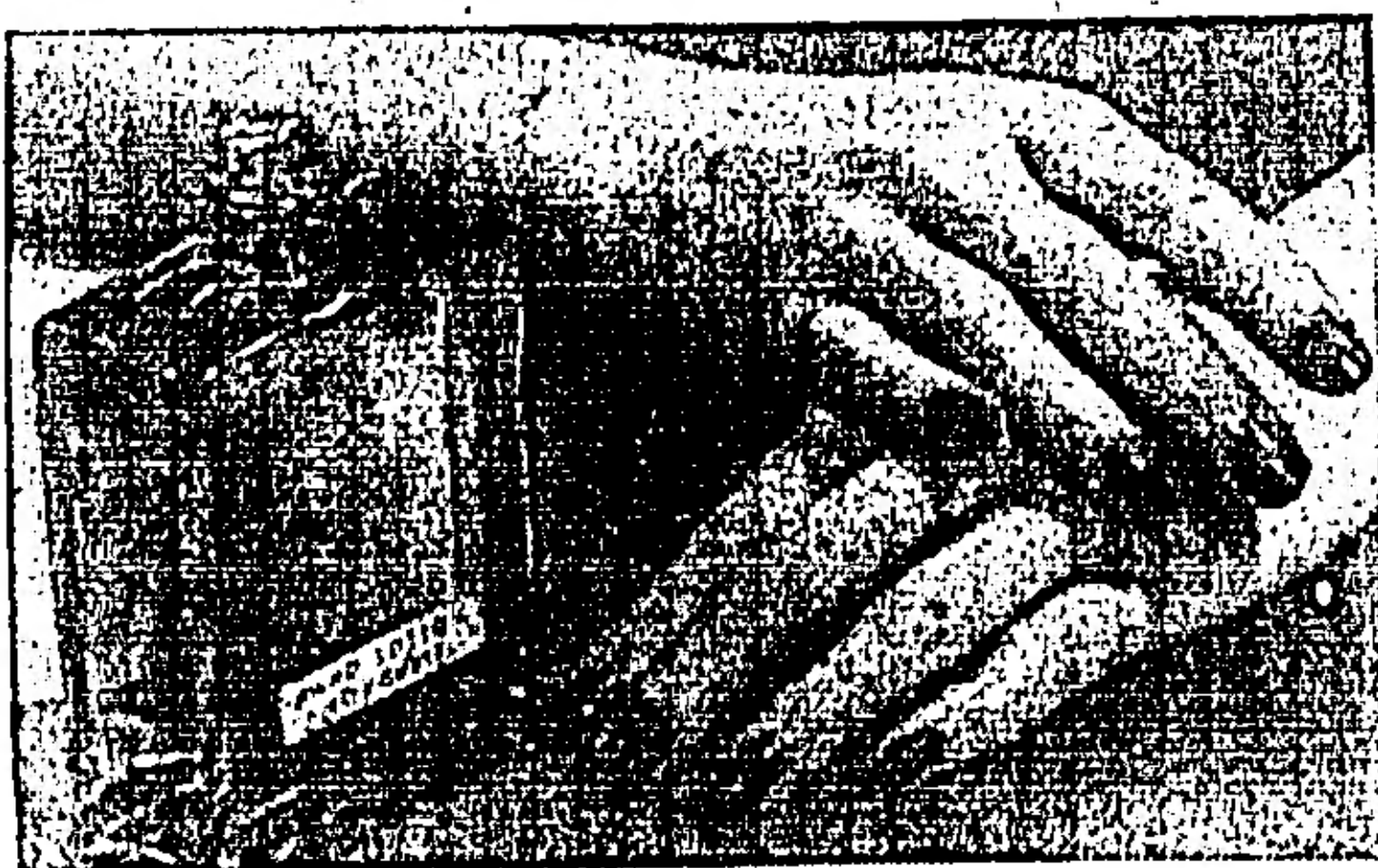
There are such pleasing touches as drawer pulls, arranged high on one drawer, low on the other, making for a pleasing design. More practical, though, is the spring construction, designed to prevent drawers from sticking, and causing them to fit so tightly that there is no need for dust panels.

One designer is represented, by several clever innovations, one of them a real boon. This is a fur-trimmed jacket that looks exactly like upholstery, but that comes off in a jiffy when a change in the decorative scheme is demanded, making seasonal changes easy.



**FRY COOK**—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, Wisconsin Republican, fries chicken for Donna Bern White at his Washington home. His recipe: quarter-pound butter in heavy pan; add half cup water after the butter melts; add cut-up chicken without batter or flour; cover and let simmer 15 minutes; salt and pepper; fry to golden brown, turning frequently.

## Nails Brittle? Maybe It's Diet



A clear hand lotion is nice in this weather. When applying it, massage a generous amount into the cuticle.

By HELEN FOLLETT

IF you are having trouble with your hands, don't blame the polish. It isn't fair to hurl bricks at cosmetic chemists. Authorities in the field of dermatology say that there are numerous reasons for nail defects.

A disturbance of the nutrition of the nails may cause them to become brittle, even to take on transverse grooves that are unsightly. This lack of nutrition may come about through some diet deficiency, one is not getting all the food elements one needs.

Fingernails have more good looks than have women who take variety of foods every day, get the necessary vitamins and mineral salts. Every part of the body is dependent upon the intake of groceries.

The woman who has her hands in water many times a day may find that the pink sheaths are drying out and break easily. Every night she should apply a cuticle cream, rub it in well. Soaking the finger tips for ten or fifteen minutes in hot mineral or olive oil is a practice recommended by many manicurists.

Sluggish circulation will cause the talons to lose the natural rose glow and will slow up the process of renewal of those delicate overlapping cells that push forth from the matrix. For the good of your nails, your complexion, your spirits, your figure and your disposition take up some outdoor sport. Activity is a law of life; a most important one.

When nails are in a subnormal condition they become thin and delicate, bend easily. It is especially necessary then to use a cream and to massage them frequently. Press the cream gently down at the nail base, as that is where the pink sheaths most need nourishment.

Avoid harsh soap. It is death on fingernails, as well as the surface of the hands. Dry the hands thoroughly. And don't fancy that you can get along without a hand lotion. That lotioning job must go on if you're

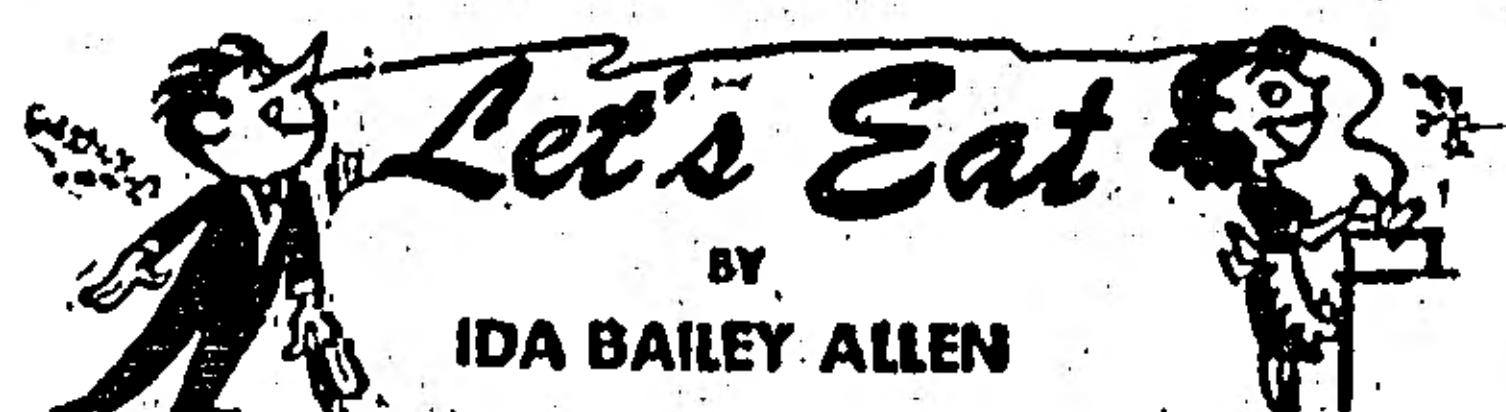
### HOME HINTS

DO not use shellac on window sash. It is not recommended for wood which is exposed directly to sunlight.

To wash chintz, dip the chintz up and down in cool suds. Do not wring it out. When it is clean, dip it in cool rinse water several times, then hang it up to dry. Iron it while slightly damp on the right side. After several washings, use a thin solution of starch in the last rinse water. With this treatment, you'll like the way the chintz keeps its sheen.

It is better not to use a mop on a glazed tile bathroom floor. It may leave soiled sediment which is hard to eliminate.

To clean a painted wall which has been given a textured or sculptured finish, use a stiff brush and your cleaning solution. It will do the work of cleaning such a wall more effectively than either a sponge or cloth.



## Fish With Oyster Stuffing

"AND how do you cook these fish?" I asked, pointing to a small-mouthed bass, a pike, a muskellunge and a peccab.

"The small ones we clean, take off the heads and fry whole. And we always fillet the fish after it is fried, because it's easier to remove the bones, and we don't waste so much." Yellow perch, which weighs from a half pound to a pound, we salt, dip in slightly beaten egg, then in cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat like doughnuts," answered the Chef.

### Oyster Stuffing

We can have stuffed wall-eyed pike for a company dinner. Use oyster stuffing, made with plenty of herbs. Stuff the pike and put it in our automatic electric cooler with a big dish of escalloped potatoes, and set the time clock for two p.m. Then off we all go to catch more fish. When we come back at five o'clock, dinner is cooked.

"And for dessert?" I prompted. "We will have gelatin with any fruit or berries in season, or use our home-canned fruit. Break the gelatin up with a fork and stir whipped cream right in just before it's served."

### Dinner

Roast Stuffed Pike (or fish of the locality)  
Escalloped Potatoes  
Sour Cream Biscuits  
Peach-Berry Gel with Custard  
Hot or Iced Tea or Coffee  
Milk (Children)  
All Measurements are level.  
Recipes Serve Four

### Roast Stuffed Pike or Other Fish

Remove the head, fins and tail from a 2-pound pike, or use any large fish suited to roasting. Split through the belly; remove entrails and any clotted blood. Wash in cold water, but do not let the fish soak. Drain, and dust inside and out with salt. Fill with bread stuffing well seasoned with chopped fresh herbs or poultry seasoning—or, if possible, use oyster stuffing, made with fresh or canned oysters. It will not be necessary to sew up the fish—just pack in the stuffing lightly, allowing it to show at the

## 'SECRET' UNIFORMS SURPRISE NURSES

FROM now on Britain's State registered nurses will be able to wear new indoor and outdoor uniforms based on designs by the Queen's dress-maker.

The outfits are the result of a nine months' behind-the-scenes tussle—and they come as a complete surprise to the women who will wear them.

Matrons and assistant matrons in London's largest hospitals said on the night of its appearance: "This is the first we've heard of it. We're completely in the dark."

At hospitals where they have traditional uniforms, there was little welcome for the first new outfit since the 1920s. Some of them intend to resist the change, which will not be compulsory until July 1949.

### Showpiece

Showpiece of the new uniforms is the navy blue outdoor outfit on the right. It has eight new features:

(1) Tricorn hat. (2) Movable epaulettes. (3) Warm, military-style coat with "lancer" front. There is also a lighter overcoat. (4) The belt is optional. (5) Navy leather shoulder bag. (6) Navy, black or chambray gloves. (7) Coloured stockings, nylon optional. (8) Choice of navy or black low or high-heeled shoes.

Beneath the coat is worn a navy Wren-style suit and a pale blue silk or cotton blouse (one design has a Peter Pan collar).

There is also a new indoor wardrobe which includes a Cambridge-blue washing frock worn with "approved" cap and apron; a button-through washing frock of



the same colour, and a "best dress" designed like a frock-coat with patch pockets. The uniforms are in non-utility materials.

## They say 'beret is best' of their four new hats . . .



FEAR



BERET



TWO-CROWN

REPORTERS took the news of the new uniforms to the nurses. All were surprised—and this is what they had to say:—

**FOURTH-YEAR NURSE:** "Four hats! Marvellous! But I like the beret best." Groups of nurses at other hospitals agreed.

**SECOND-YEAR NURSE:** "The washing frock doesn't look practical. We must have a breast pocket to keep our pen, watch, and scissors handy. And I hope those collars are detachable—sometimes I change mine four times a day."

**FIRST-YEAR NURSE:** "The outdoor uniform looks fine. . . I never could keep my cape on, but I do wish the overcoat had a sharper waistline." (The Nursing Council says the outfits "have features to suit young, old, fat or thin.")

**SIX-YEAR-OLD PATIENT** (a boy): "I love the nurses as they are."

Final surprise: Every nurse disliked the idea of coloured stockings. They all wanted to stick to black—**for SMARTNESS.**



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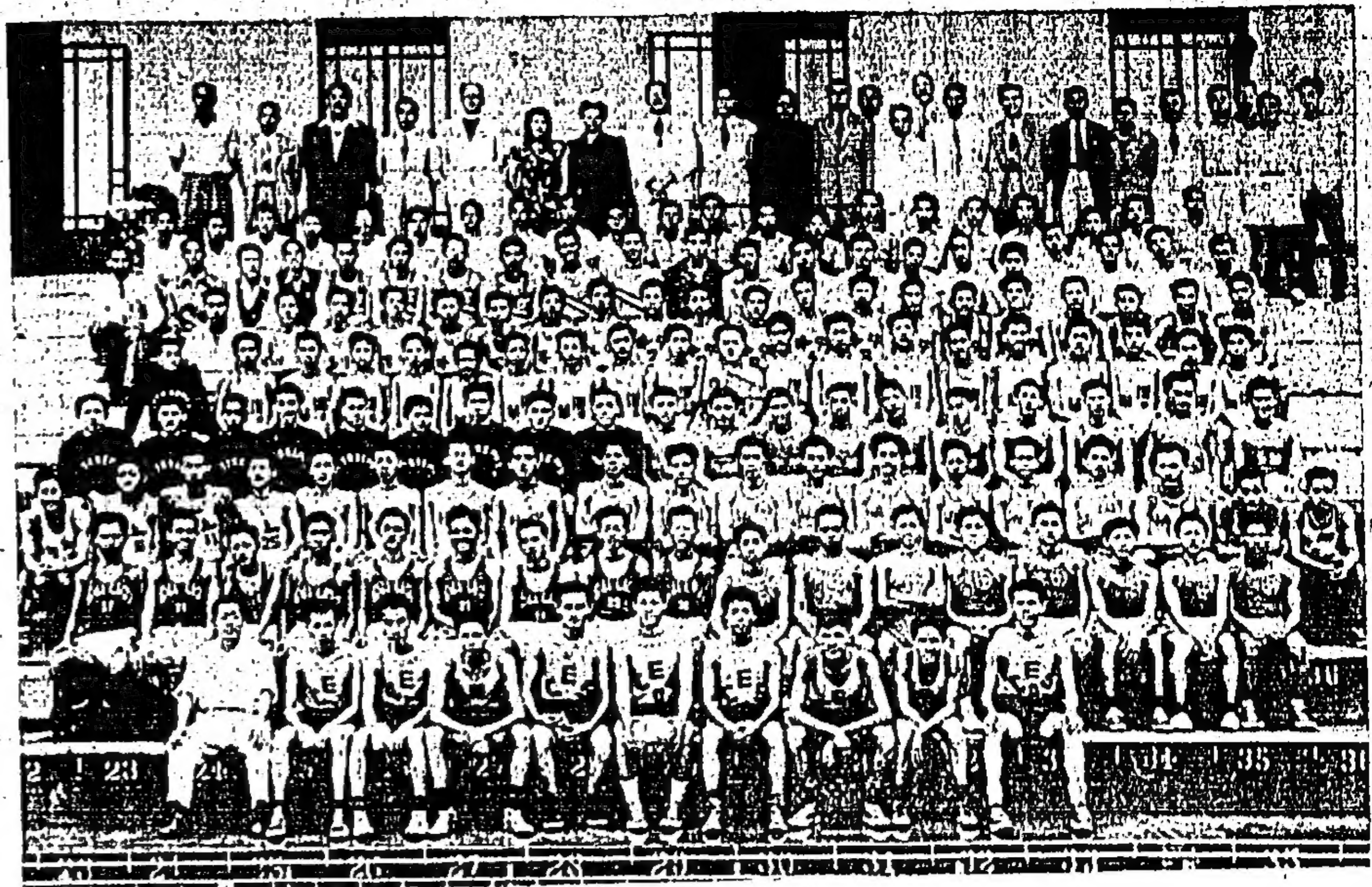
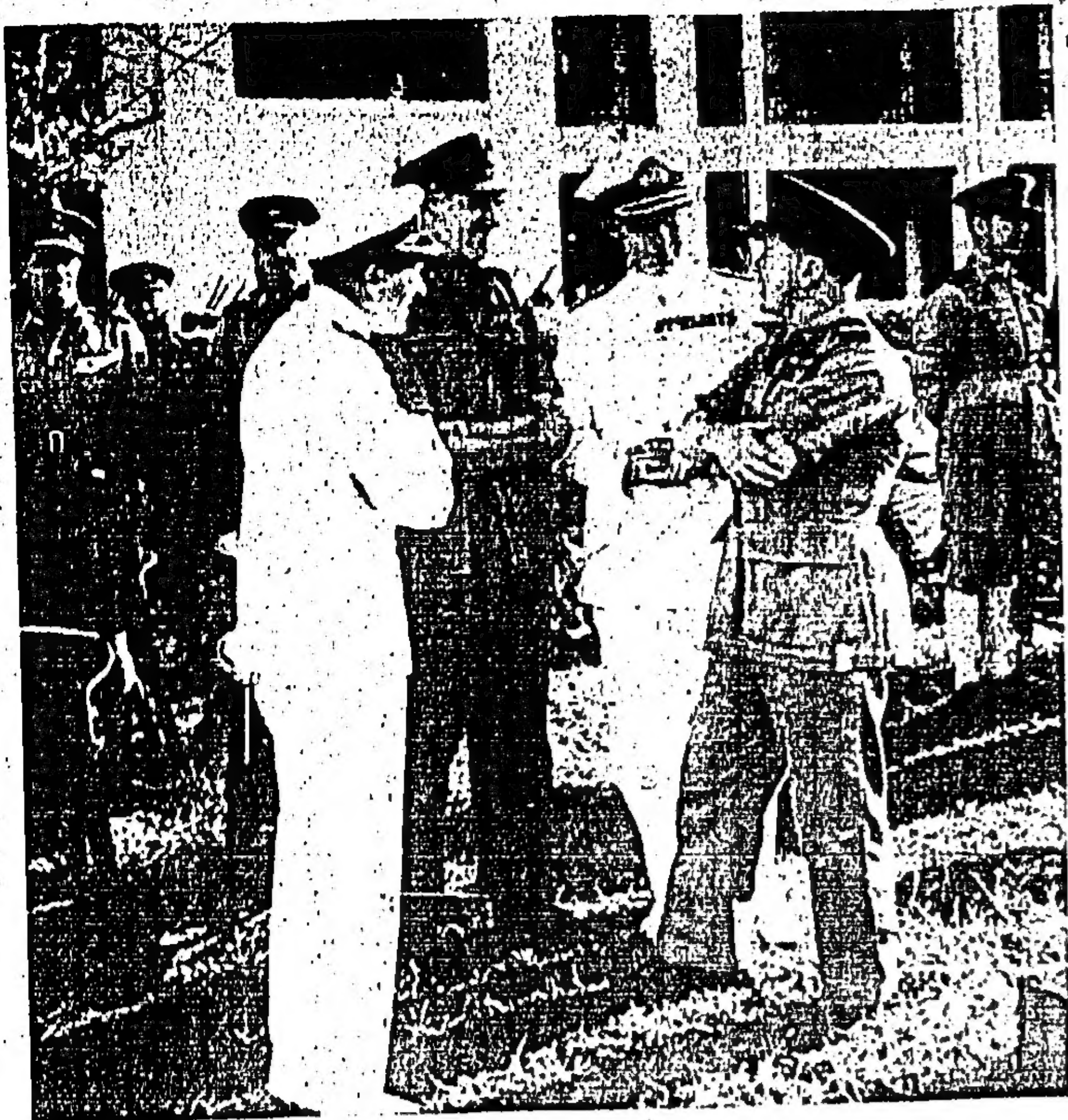
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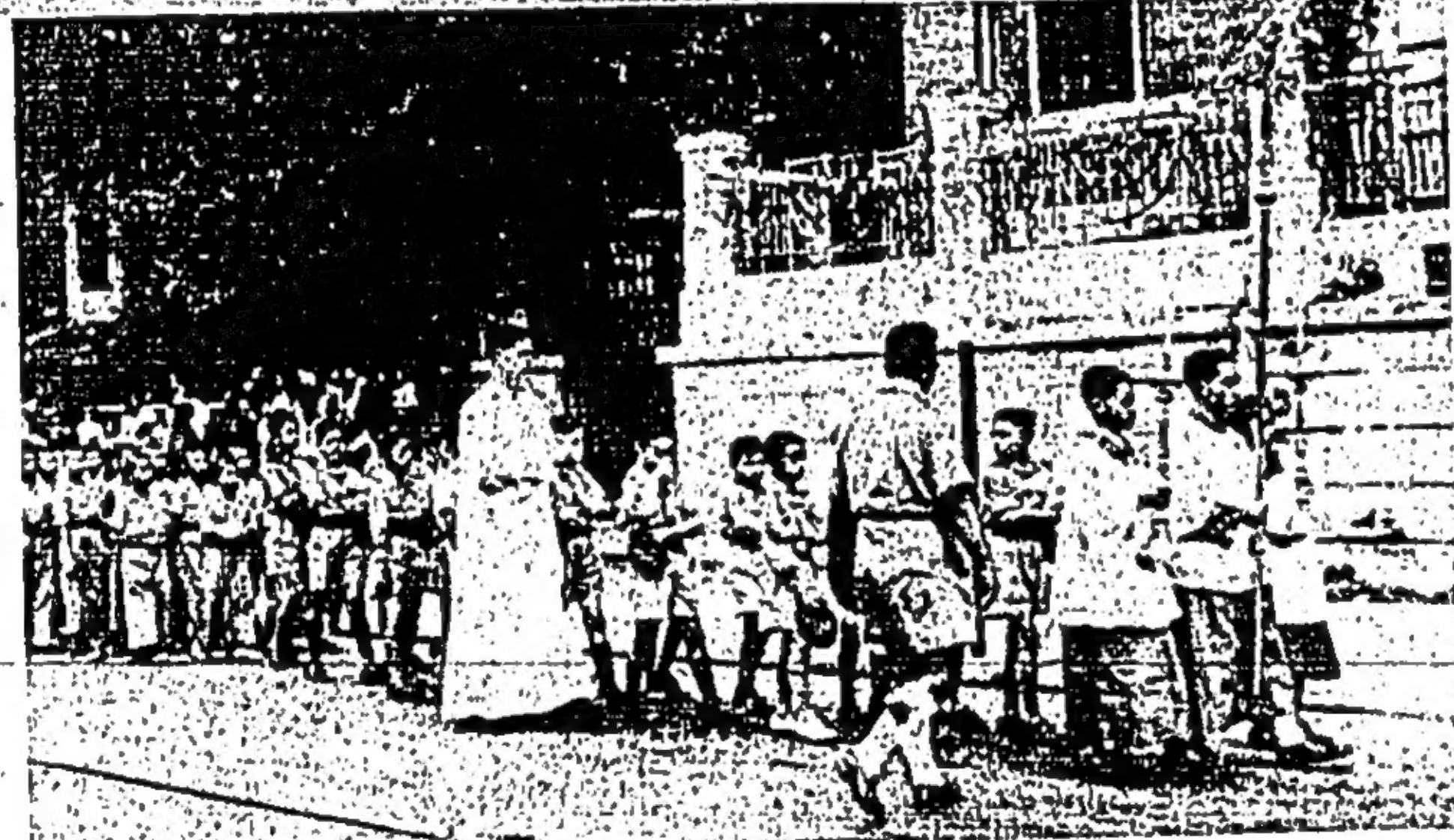
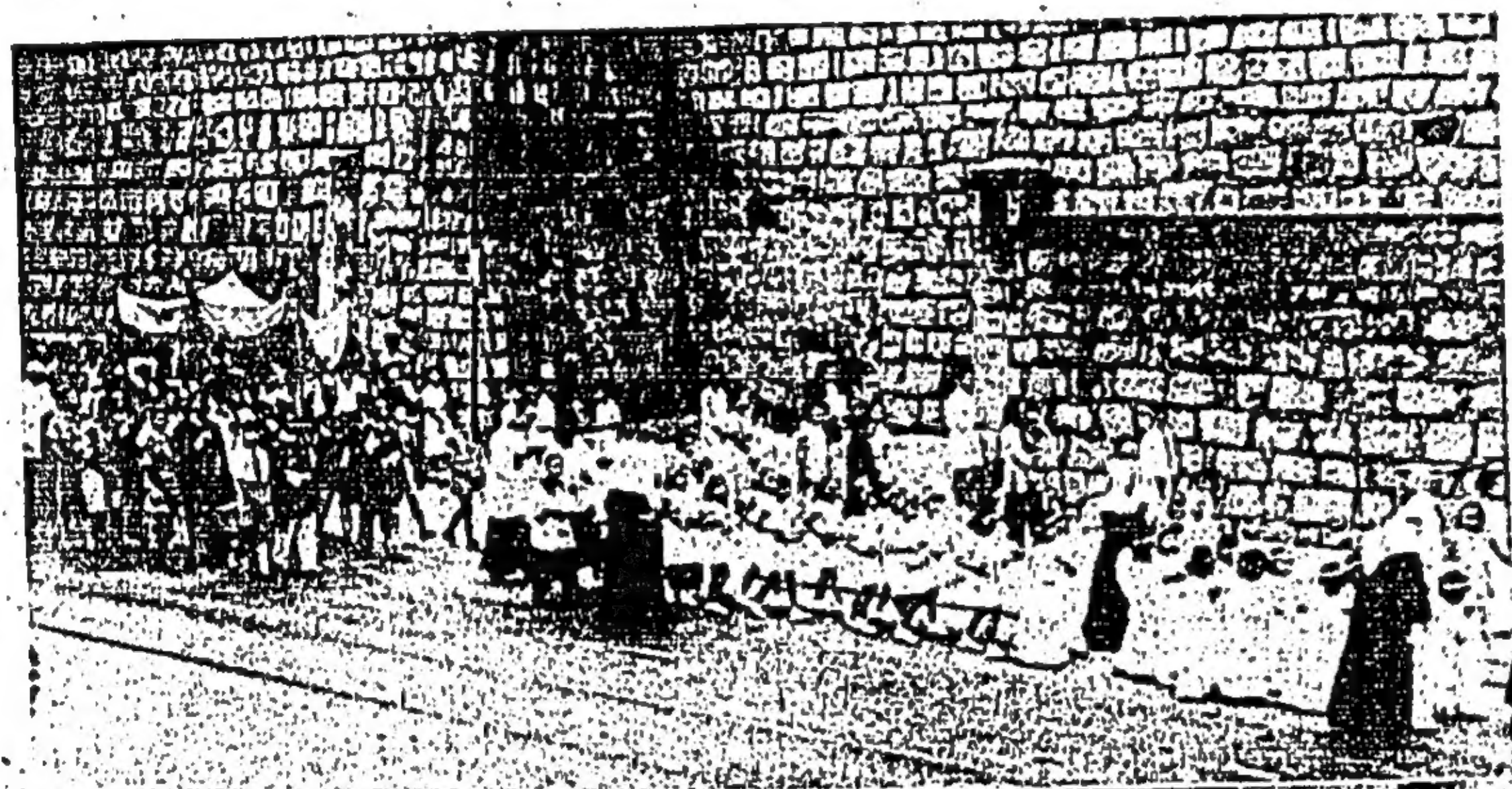




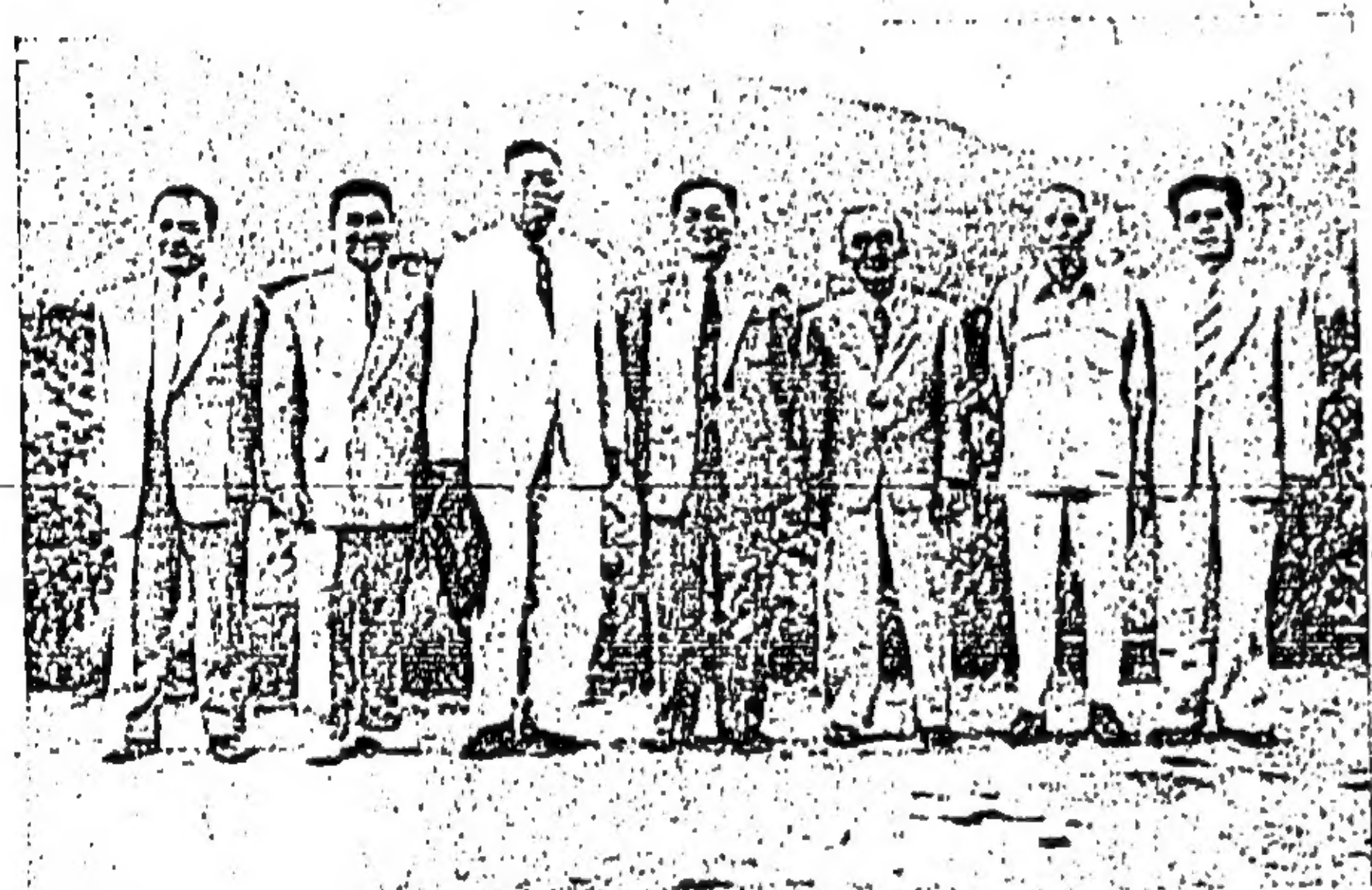
THIRTY-ONE schools are taking part in the inter-schools basketball tournament, which opened on Monday. Some of the participating teams are shown above. Below: Mr Kwok Chan opening the tournament by throwing the first ball. (Golden Studio)



MR Eduardo Hugo Cruz and Miss Margaret Mary Rew, photographed outside St Margaret's Church after their wedding last Sunday. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



THESE two pictures were made at Happy Valley last Sunday when Catholics took part in a solemn procession to celebrate the Feast of St Margaret. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



THE Chinese Vice-Minister for Overseas Affairs, Mr Tai Wei-sang (third from left), arrived in Hongkong by air for a visit during the week. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)



SOME of the opening day guests at the exhibition of paintings by Mr Kow T. Shing at the Hotel Cecil, sponsored by the Chinese Women's Benevolent Association and the Pui Chik Middle School. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)

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PRIZES and mementos were distributed by Mrs A. O. Barretto at the conclusion of the Hongkong-Manilla Interport aquatics last week. Top: two of Manila's representatives, Sotaro Alcantara and Miss Erudita Vito. Lower: two of Hongkong's swimmers, Miss Joan Wong and Gerry Roxa Pereira. (Telegraph Staff Photographer)

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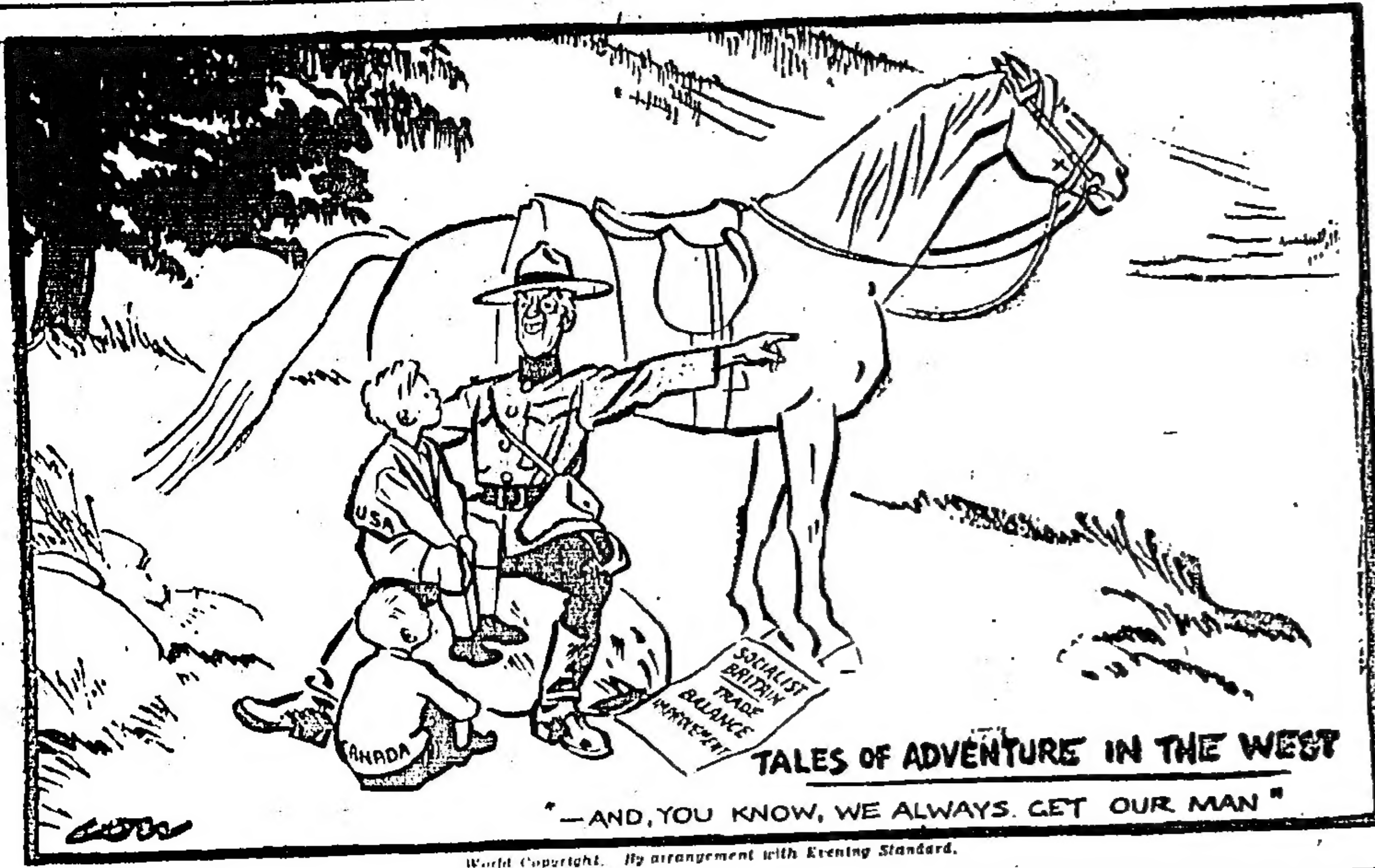


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—AND, YOU KNOW, WE ALWAYS GET OUR MAN—

## Forgotten City Gets The 'Cocky' Look

By WALTER LUCAS

TEL-AVIV. THE pling of a bullet is never far from the beehive life in Tel-Aviv. But any morning or any evening, if you stroll down "Cream Puff Alley," along Hayarkon Street and on to the sea-front promenade, you might imagine yourself on Brighton front on a sunny August Bank holiday.

For a quarter of a mile, cafes, like the inhabitants of Tel-Aviv, lead a cheek by jowl existence, crowded together so that it is well nigh impossible to tell where one ends and the next begins.

The first and lasting impression of this city today is of crowds clamped together in a space that is far too small for them.

In many ways, on the surface Tel-Aviv looks much as it did four years ago.

There are military and civil police dressed as they used to be, soldiers in British webbing equipment; there are men in Digger hats, and even a smattering of luxuriant handle-bar moustaches.

There is still a mass of barbed wire and sandbags, ear parks and junk heaps.

All you miss are wealthy Arabs floating around in expensive cars; and you regret that prices are often four times what they were, with beer at 4s. a bottle.

### Reality With A Bump

BUT you come up against reality in all sorts of places with a bump. I met a young girl with a new perm sitting on a verandah of the Arnon Hotel, sucking iced orange juice through a straw. She was wearing an Arab kaffia made into a blouse, and a brightly coloured striped skirt.

Some days ago she was telling a Sten gun in Jerusalem in the morning, while she did a typing job for a doctor in the afternoon. The blouse, she told me, was made from the kaffia of an Arab who had shot in the early days of the fighting in Jerusalem.

Every unmarried girl in Israel between the ages of 18 and 28 is liable for part or whole-time service in the army. Every able-bodied man is conscripted up to the age of 45.

In a cafe I met a young boy who did not look more than 16, though he assured me he was 20. He is an artilleryman and an expert dynamiter and was down from the front on leave.

As likely as not the man crowded next to you in a bus, or crushed against you in a bar, was once a terrorist. There still survives the ghost of the "over the shoulder look."

By and large, the terrorists of Irgun have enrolled themselves in Haganah, the Israeli regular army.

Outside Tel-Aviv, behind barbed wire, with hundreds of Israeli army men guarding them, are the hundred or so Stern Gang suspects rounded up after Count Bernadotte's murder.

### Crazy Pattern

ALTHOUGH the crazy pattern etched by the mandate and the bitterness of the past few years still lingers, there has been a final psychological and physical break with the past. What you see in Tel-Aviv today is not really familiar at all. It is something completely new.

Nobody bothers his head any longer about the rights and wrongs of the Arab and Jewish conflict. No such problem now exists.

On May 15 the State of Israel came into being, and that's that. There only remains puzzlement and annoyance that everyone else, everywhere in the world, does not recognise the fact.

This new mental attitude produces a most noticeable feature in all this scurrying, bustling crowd on Tel-Aviv's streets—a pervading sense of cheerful optimism.

No soldier in the army has the faintest doubt that he could beat the pants off any of the Arab armies, if only he were allowed to get at them.

I have only a guess at the fighting strength of Haganah, but from what I have seen it is a very different proposition now from what it was when the war started.

Streams of supplies of all shapes and sizes have flowed in, and though no one will admit it, Haganah's present ability is largely due to the training which hundreds of its members received at one time or another in the British Army.

This optimism carries the majority of people along over mounting economic difficulties. The average price level is up three and a half times over 1939.

It costs the average family man from £60 to £80 a month just to live. He can only just manage to do it, because his wages are high—second only to those paid in America.

In spite of the appearance of plenty in shop windows there are shortages now, and they are increasing as factories wind down and conscription takes more and more men from the land.

This same optimism is temporarily solving the Provisional Government's political difficulties. For the moment, at any rate till the general election in November, there is a more or less united political front.

### Israeli Sentiment

THE embryonic civil war has been squashed, and now only a handful of terrorists defy the Government from behind barbed wire, or from underground hide-outs.

The inevitable result of this is that there is not the faintest hope that there is acceptance of Count Bernadotte's proposals. There is even little chance of a compromise based on those recommendations.

"What we have got we will hold," says the man in the street, "and what we haven't got we could easily take—and maybe we will." This sentiment is echoed in higher places.



WINSTON CHURCHILL

The Churchill argument failed with the Baldwin and Chamberlain Governments.

There was another section of opinion which held that the war was unnecessary although for very different reasons from Churchill's. These were the isolationists, who for a time influenced the Chamberlain Government but finally failed with it, too.

### WHAT WOULD GERMANY HAVE DONE?

THOSE two opinions battled in vain for the soul of Chamberlain. If Churchill says that force would have prevented war it is to contend that Germany, if left alone, would have turned against Russia. Nobody will ever know. Both views are in the realm of conjecture. My own view, as one who sat through these agonising debates, was that a war postponed might be a war averted.

It was also that we had to learn to live in the world with a strong Germany, although I little liked the prospect. I don't have that worry now, and shall not unless we commit the folly of rebuilding Germany.

I think Chamberlain was never given credit, and does not get it from Churchill, for unliming the British people by going to the limit of patience with Hitler. I can imagine only one condition worse than September 1939, and that is if the nation should be split upon a similar issue.

What of the future? Churchill says his preface: "It is my earnest hope that, pondering upon the past may give guidance in days to come."

So be it. Churchill earns our gratitude all over again by his immense labours in setting forth his account.

His future volumes will unfold the melancholy tale until we come to where we are now. Poland, to whom we gave guarantees which we could never carry out, in worse plight than before. One tyranny thrown down and another erected, more widespread and more menacing. Britain impoverished by the treasure and leaning on foreign financial aid.

We have to build up slowly again, to knit our Empire resources together, to develop trade with Russia, to seek perseveringly in economic development a foundation for good will, and a solid pulp for the highly moral discourses with which we seek to deafen the world that does not listen to us.

### A REMINDER FOR OUR ENEMIES

HOW to make the voice of Britain heard? To me, the most terrible revelation in the Churchill book is that neither Hitler nor Stalin believed we would go to war, as we pledged we would, if Poland was attacked.

When I recall the solemnity with which this hurried guarantee was endorsed at Westminster, it is shocking to think that the persons most concerned did not take the honourable members seriously.

Hitler postponed his attack for a week to give Britain time to announce a change of mind. Stalin told Churchill at the Kremlin in August 1942: "Our impression was that the British and French Governments were not resolved to go to war if Poland were attacked."

They knew too, as the Scotsman says, it is a lesson which all foreigners will remember to their advantage. Our past proclaims our future.

# 'THE UNNECESSARY WAR' ... Churchill book throws a challenge: It could have been stopped—by force

CHURCHILL'S story of the pre-war years and the nine months of "Twilight War" will fascinate readers first of all for its revelations of Churchill as Churchill sees him. There he is at his Kent home, Chartwell, a few days before war, without official protection and conscious that 20,000 organised German Nazis are around in Britain.

He tells his former official detective, now retired, to come along and bring his pistol. He gets out his own weapons, which were good. "While one slept the other watched. Thus nobody would have had a walk-over."

On the first air-raid warning when Chamberlain had just declared war on that September morn of 1939 he was still a private M. P.

He and his wife repaired to the public shelter, "armed with a bottle of brandy and other appropriate medical comforts," and noted how everyone was cheerful and jocular, "as is the English manner when about to encounter the unknown."

His recipe for getting the last scrap out of the human structure is to send himself like a child to bed for an hour each afternoon, then for an hour each until 2 a.m. or 3 a.m. and be up again at eight if, like him, you have the gift of falling immediately into deep sleep. He records only one sleepless night in his life, when Eden resigned the Foreign Secretaryship in 1938.

His exclusion from the Baldwin Government of 1935, leaving him clear of responsibility for Government policy until war was declared: "Now one can see how lucky I was. Over me beat the invisible wings."

HE PRE-VIEWED THE SECRET OF RADAR. He tells how all these four years, while he was publicly attacking the Government's dilatoriness in rearmament, he was at Baldwin's invitation sitting in secret at the birth of radar on a Government research committee.

The Chamberlains to dinner at Admiralty House one night after a month of war. An officer entering to announce the sinking of one U boat with the soup, a second with the sweet, and a third with the coffee. "Mrs Chamberlain with a naive and charming glance: 'Did you arrange all this on purpose?' I assured her that if she would come again we would produce a similar result." (Then these hopeful reports are not confirmed by the post-war analysis.)

His 1,000,000 words of dictated memoranda are what he calls an unequalled record of day-to-day conduct of war.

### SIEGFRIED MOLE WAS NEVER TESTED

THERE are examples: they vary from an imperative order to provide candles and matches for emergencies at the Admiralty (he had seen this precaution installed at the Air Ministry) to the discussion of Cultivator.

This "mammoth mole" weighed more than 100 tons, was 75ft. long, 8ft. high, and could cut in loam a trench 5ft. deep, 7½ feet wide at half a mile an hour.

This product of the Churchill inventiveness, originally called White Rabbit No. 6, was to scrape through the Siegfried Line. It never got a chance.

The ups and downs of a commanding figure, even in the House of Commons, where, as a rule, he is unbeatable. He records how the Abdication raised Baldwin from the depths to the pinnacle of the whole of his own influence in the "Arms and the Covenant" movement he was leading.

All summer of 1936, although he had been made fully aware "of what was going forward," he had no communication with the former King Edward.

"Presently, in his distress, he asked the Prime Minister for permission to consult me. Mr Baldwin gave formal consent and, on this being conveyed to me, I went to the King at Fort Belvedere. I remain in contact with him till his abdication, and did my utmost to lead both to the King and to the public for patience and delay."

Mr Churchill estranged all his associates. The House would not listen to him, "it was the almost universal view that my political life was at last ended. How strange that this very House of Commons should have been the instrument which hearkened to my guidance and upheld me through the long, adverse years of war till victory over all our foes was gained."

### A GESTURE OF MAGNANIMITY

HE prints a letter from the new King after the Coronation:

"I know how devoted you have been and still are to my dear brother, and I feel touched beyond words by your sympathy and understanding in the very difficult problems that have arisen since he left us. I feel most encouraged to receive your good wishes, as one of our great statesmen, and from one who has served his country so faithfully. Yours very sincerely, George VI."

Churchill comments: "This gesture of magnanimity towards one whose influence at that time had fallen to zero will ever be a cherished experience in my life."

Then there is a moving passage of his feelings on returning to the Admiralty, after a quarter of a century, the signal to the Fleet, "Winston is back." Given news of this unparalleled besting of the years.

A few feet behind him, as he sat in his chair, was the wooden map case he had fitted in 1911, and in it still the chart of the North Sea where German Fleet movements had been marked.

He visits the Fleet. "An entirely different generation filled the uniforms and the posts. It was like suddenly resuming a previous incarnation. It seemed that I was all that survived in the same position I had held so long ago. But no, the dangers had survived, too. No one had ever been over the same terrible course twice with such an interval between. Should I have once again to endure the pangs of dismissal?"

Most engrossing is his account of the Cabinet discussion from which, in May 1940, he emerged Prime Minister. Chamberlain's inclination was, doubtless, to stay and, second, to recommend Lord Halifax. A long pause followed.

It certainly seemed longer than the two minutes which one observes in the commemorations of Armistice Day. Then Halifax spoke of the difficulties of being Prime Minister as a peer. It became clear that the duty would fall upon Churchill.

"The prospect neither excited nor alarmed me. I thought it would be by far the best plan."

### APPOINTED AT TIME OF DISASTER

HE saw the King again, who looked searching and quickly for some moments, and then said: "I suppose you don't know why I have sent for you?"

Adopting his mood, Churchill replied: "Sir, I simply could not imagine why." The King laughed and said: "I want to ask you to form a Government." Churchill replied that he would certainly do so.

Overwhelming disaster had fallen. The Germans were sweeping through France and the Netherlands. What were Churchill's thoughts on being called to power in such a moment?

"I was conscious of a profound sense of relief. At last I had the authority to give directions over the whole scene. I felt as if I were walking with destiny, and that all my past life had been but a preparation for this hour and for this trial. . . . I was sure it should not fail. Therefore, although impatient for the morning, I slept soundly and had no need for cheering dreams. Facts are better than dreams."

AND THEN THE 1945 DISMISSAL. FOR its quiet, its calm, its confidence, this is a passage of splendour which literature and history will scarcely equal anywhere. They are words which will inspire ordinary men faced with their difficult but humble tasks, spoken at this fearful moment of peril by one who was to wield the chief powers of the State for five and a quarter years of war.

"At the end of which time," he says, "all our enemies having surrendered unconditionally or being about to do so, I was immediately dismissed by the British electorate from all further conduct of their affairs."

And that's pretty magnanimous, too! What of the controversial part of the book? Churchill says he does not expect everyone to agree with it, the recapitulation from his point of view of the melancholy procession of Hitler's advances: militarisation of the Rhineland, conscription, air parity, rape of Austria, the Munich agreement, the invasion of Czechoslovakia the assault on Poland.

"One day President Roosevelt told me that he was asked for suggestions about what the war should be called. I said at once 'The Unnecessary War.' There never was a war more easy to stop."

You have the challenge of this volume. Its theme is: How the English-speaking peoples through their unwisdom, carelessness, and good nature allowed the wicked to rearm.

### AT MUNICH THE CHANCE WENT

THE Churchill argument for the unnecessary war is that at any time, certainly up to 1937, and possibly for six months more, France and Britain could have stopped it.

How? By force. France and Britain together had sufficient strength and influence until the Munich agreement to stop Hitler.

Of the truth of this we can say we shall never know. To my mind it is at least a doubtful argument whether the use of force stops or starts a war.

The most favourable moment was 1936, when Hitler militarised the Rhineland. We in Britain saw no reason why German soldiers should not occupy German soil. The Baldwin Government would not encourage them to risk war.

Clemenceau or Poincare would have left Mr Baldwin no option, says Churchill. They were dead, and it was Flaminio.

Churchill's belief is that the German generals never wanted war, presumably because they would lose it. His theory, and he had many sources of information, is that on a show of force from our side the German generals would have stopped Hitler in 1936 and onwards.

Certainly in their captivity the German generals have had time to amplify this notion. General Halder, Chief-of-Staff, tells how Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, and Himmler were all to be arrested at eight o'clock on September 14, 1938, but at four o'clock word came that Chamberlain was flying to Berchtesgaden. So action was deferred.

If I may use a phrase which I have heard Churchill employ in debate with great effect: "If you believe that you will believe anything," Churchill does not believe this particular yarn. "Such is the tale," he says, "which historians should probe."

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OAB and FLOUNDER

by WALTER



## The Love Story Of Mr X, Mr Y & Miss Z

**S**IR, madam, are you an "advanced" parent? In that event, Messrs. Constable have a book for you. A novel, *Louise in London*, by Halcott Glover. It is yours for 3s. 6d. But what is an "advanced" parent? In *"Louise in London"* it appears to mean a parent who lives in a state of deplorable and complicated moral laxity.

And that rules you decisively out. Quite so. *"Louise in London"* is not for you, after all. The pretty little family imbroglio unfolded in this novel follows closely on the life and amorous entanglements of George Henry Lewes, that noble Victorian scallywag. It may be conveniently summarised thus: Mr X and Mr Y, two journalists, are close friends. So close, indeed, that Mr X, in the most amiable manner possible, has two children by the wife of Mr Y and later on some children by a wife of his own. This latter brood he supports by writing leading articles on the American Civil War and such-like subjects. But his children by Mrs Y are maintained by the leading articles of Mr Y.

Mr Y has one son by the housemaid and another by his wife. He then quits the domestic hearth for the passive clutches of Miss Z, the eminent lady novelist (known to history as George Eliot).

This, you might suppose, was enough to be going on with. It is not enough for Mr Halcott Glover.

For the second generation of X's and Y's are ignorant of the intricate lapses of the first. One little X (Denis) falls in love with a girl (Fanny) whom he supposes to be a little Y but who is, in reality, a daughter of Mr X.

Those wishing to make closer acquaintance with the problem may do so by unravelling a narrative which develops in painful and pompous jolts, enlivened by snatches of conversation like the following (by Louise, a young pinhead): "I'm too full of an old heartache. I don't know whether the presence or the absence of a consuming lover is the harder to bear. For me the light, fantastic too of a passing amour, and all clear in the morning. So to speak, you will understand."

A young woman who can talk like that after a few preludes by Chopin would be something quite remarkable at the end of a Beethoven concerto.

BY GEORGE MALCOLM THOMSON

THERE was once a Duke of Hamilton whose sensibilities were so refined that the housemaids had to wear white cotton gloves while making the ducal bed. Reviewers should be similarly equipped before handling the 352 pages of Ronald Fraser's *Mala* (Cape, 10s. 6d.).

For, oh, what a fragrant dish of ten we have here. What a precise, if slightly old-maidish, style. And what exquisite people, so rarefied in emotions, so self-conscious in speech, so planguy long-winded and so faintly yet decisively detached from the vulgar world of you and me.

There they are, brilliant tropical fish, swimming lazily about in their illuminated aquarium. So near and yet so inexpressably far!

Madeleine, "a nun dressed by Prigun," is marrying Rupert, a young author, who, with one book, is altering the course of the English novel.

The marriage is not a success. Rupert is bothered by Madeleine's Roman Catholicism. And Madeleine is not in love with Rupert.

So Rupert takes him a mistress named Imogen. Madeleine, always exquisitely dressed, extends her hospitality to a series of lovers. And then what? Then they come together again, of course.

Doesn't Rupert mind any more that Madeleine is a Roman Catholic? Not he. Because, you see, Rupert has now become a Buddhist. And that makes all the difference.

There is quite a bit of Buddhism in this novel. When a man says to a woman, "it is the essence of creaturism to be unhappy," you may be sure that the Wisdom of the East is not far off.

**A**MID the excessive solemnity of detective fiction, a jarring and joyful note is struck by P. Moran, *Operative*, stories by Percival Wilde (Collins, 8s. 6d.).

Mr Moran, a chauffeur to trade, is taking a correspondence course in detection which involves him in practical exercises in his new craft. He remains throughout as guileless as a babe unborn but he always gets his man.

These salutary exercises are carried out in a style which is in unblinking debt to the late Damon Runyon.

By DAVID TEMPLE ROBERTS

## Problems Facing The Imperial Conference

**W**ILL the threat of war break up the loose association of the British Commonwealth? Or will this second danger within 10 years gather together this great variety of peoples from Ceylon to Canada in another great unwritten defensive alliance?

Clement R. Attlee, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, will receive the eight Premiers of the British Commonwealth, as Chairman of the Defence Committee. That is an indication of the topic that will be uppermost at this conference of Premiers. There will be many various opinions expressed. Some might say this conference will be a tug of war between the British countries that want a more tightly linked Empire and the others that want the ties to London loosened—if not cut. But that would be too simple. The truth is that each of the Dominions has an individual viewpoint. Mr Attlee faces a very difficult task—and the danger that this will be an unhappy Commonwealth Conference.

So much could be written about the attitude of each Commonwealth that within this article I can only summarise in brief form some of the important points—mainly connected with defence—that will be put.

### INFORMAL TALKS

Mr McKenzie King will finish his almost unbroken 24-year tenure of highest office with this conference. Canada has always been among the opponents of the "closer empire unity" and "empire secretariat" ideas. She calls this meeting in London "informal talks," not a conference. Her acute problem is the shortage of American dollars. But on this front there is good news to report. The last two dollar-starved Imperial Americans round to a more tolerant view of Imperial Preference and the Canadian contracts to deliver wheat to Britain.

The second gain for Canada comes from two discoveries, recently, that could put her American dollar shortage in the cupboard for ever. One is the discovery of titanium in Northern Quebec. Titanium is a metal most necessary for specialist steel production—a valuable and scarce strategic raw material. Exports to the United States will be large and continuous.

The second discovery, which threatens a social revolution in Canada's Middle West, is the oil-field around Edmonton, Alberta, which far exceeds the wildest hopes of last year. These material finds could change the attitude of Canada towards her Imperial links.

On Pandit Nehru will fall the gravest responsibility. His government is being pressed to proclaim the Republic of India and sever all connection with Buckingham Palace.

India, her millions, may be ignorant of the affairs of world politics. But her leaders are very conscious of the possibilities of war and of India's dangerous position with negligible naval defences and a social situation that has not yet been exploited by Communism—but might be.

Neither is Pandit Nehru unaware of the advantages of maintaining commercial links, of staying within the sterling bloc, of avoiding the confused and destructive fate of Burma—the precipitate republic.

All indications are that he will seek some compromise satisfactory to republican feeling at home but retaining some of the stabilising influence of the "English connection." Such was the compromise of Valera maintained in Ireland. It served him well.

### ANOTHER INTEREST

**B**UT India has another interest. Her quarrel with the Union of South Africa about the treatment of her people in Natal threatens to become more acute as the government of Mr Malan pursues towards a policy of apartheid—segregation of white and coloured people.

Whatever the argument for apartheid in South Africa, India cannot accept the subjection of her prosperous communities in South Africa to the same treatment as the African negro. It will take great skill of mediation to reconcile South Africa to the new Dominions of India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Mr Evatt has a reputation in London's Foreign Office. He is a most determined exponent of the view that Australia (and New Zealand) should be regarded with much greater attention by the policy-makers on this side of the globe.

### JAPAN POLICY

**T**HIS particularly applies to British policy towards Japan. Australia and New Zealand have acute fears that the reconstruction of Japan by SCAP (General MacArthur) will lead, not to Japan being a useful defensive bastion against Russia in a future war, but to Japan, once she has her peace treaty and her independence, seeking an opportunistic agreement with Moscow.

As the Australians see it the Japanese, who were so recently "honorary Aryans" in Hitler's system, could quickly adapt themselves to being "honorary Marxists." So Dr Evatt will have some very private but no doubt firm words to address to Premier Attlee.

I cannot conceal the fact that quite a body of opinion, in Labour circles, thinks that defence expenditure and the small voluntary armies in the explicitly British Commonwealths, are quite inadequate in relation to present-day defence schemes. Britain is being asked in the interests of her Brussels pact commitments in Europe, to find a large land army for continental defence; the British Isles cannot afford manpower for armies stretched across the world. That is the current Labour argument.

### BALANCE OF POWER

Mr Attlee will find that Canadian, South African, Australian and New Zealand delegations are enthusiastic supporters of the "Western Union" defensive system. Canada, indeed, "Atlantic to enter with the U.S. and Western Europe." But other Dominions, although keen, may not have reckoned the cost to themselves. India and Pakistan have shown no signs of reaching a sensible defensive alliance—far from it.

The changed balance of power in the world means that Britain alone, with her five-battleship, 23-aircraft-carrier navy can no longer adequately patrol five oceans and provide military backing on four continents.

There are indeed too many "first-light" problems at this Imperial Conference to summarise in one article. Radical changes in South Africa's internal policy since the victory of Dr Malan at the election are bound to be discussed. Rhodesia's plans—she will be represented by Sir Godfrey Huggins, the once-again-elected premier—to incorporate Northern Rhodesia and other colonial areas will find some opposition in Whitehall, and more particularly among Socialists and colonial theorists here in London. New Zealand's fears for Imperial Preference being undermined by "Western Union" American pressure need full attention.

In subsequent articles I hope to review some of these problems in greater detail.

### WEIGHTY TASKS

**T**HE main tasks before the premiers are all of great weight. First is to find a formula for India. If she objects to the word "British" before the phrase Commonwealth of Nations, then surely some means can be found to evade that word and yet retain it for the strictly British Commonwealths built by a core of settlers from the home country.

Captain L. D. Gammans, in a vigorous letter to the "Times," has deplored this scheme to make India an "associate" of the Commonwealth—with advantages, without responsibilities.

The second great task is to rough out a system of defence that will square with Britain's European commitments and will inspire a sense of urgency and common purpose. The premiers will then be able to return to their legislatures and their countries with some idea of the tasks that modern defence of the British Commonwealth will require of them.

If this Conference is held it will find some way of keeping disputes within the Commonwealth from being presented to the United Nations Security Council or General Assembly. It is an odd sight to see two countries with High Commissioners in London travelling in public before hardly sympathetic audiences. It will be difficult, but surely some way can be found to make the new title—Commonwealth Relations Office—into a Good Relations Office.

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*"Hallow-e'en Coming Up"*  
By KEMP STARRETT.





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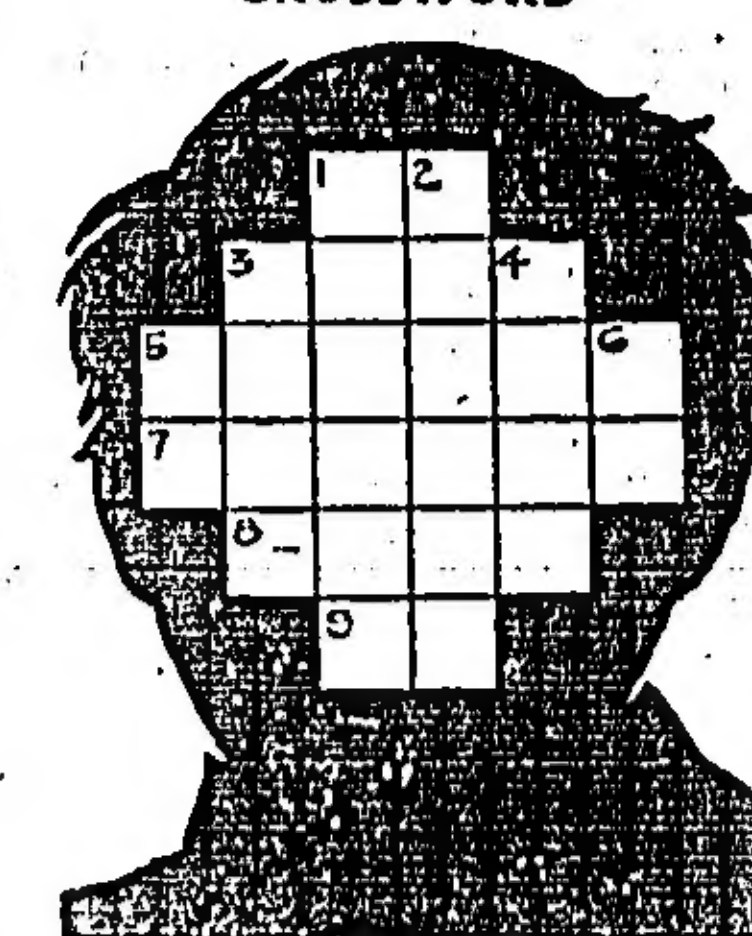
## BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

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## PUZZLES

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Printer's measure
- 2 Paradise
- 3 String
- 4 One who tries things out
- 5 Cross
- 6 Naval Reserve (ab.)

DOWN

- 1 Our puzzle is on the silhouette of Thomas
- 2 Teacher
- 3 Pitcher
- 4 Want
- 5 Size of shot
- 6 Senior (ab.)

MISSING VOWELS

Vowels have been omitted and words run together. Insert the vowels in the proper places and break up the line to form a good sentence about the personality above:

DSN'SMDDLNMWSLV

FURNITURE REDUS

Use the words and pictures to uncover four items of furniture.



RIDDLES

- There's a big word in this batch of riddles. Riddle No. 5 may be "juxta" bit baffling but you can always turn to the correct answers appearing on this page:
1. Which West India island does a mother resemble at preserving time?
  2. Why are books your best friends?
  3. Why should turtles be pitied?
  4. Why is the latter A like 12 o'clock noon?
  5. When is a comparison really an affection?

ANSWERS

1.—Crossword puzzle:—



- 2.—MISSING VOWELS:—Edison's middle name was Alva.
- 3.—FURNITURE REDUS:—Gas range; Ottoman chair; Living Room Suite.
- 4.—RIDDLES:—ANSWERS:—1—Jamaica (Jam-maker). 2—When they bore you, they can be shut up without being offended. 3—Turtles are a hard case. 4—It is the middle of day. 5—When it is juxtapose (just a pose).

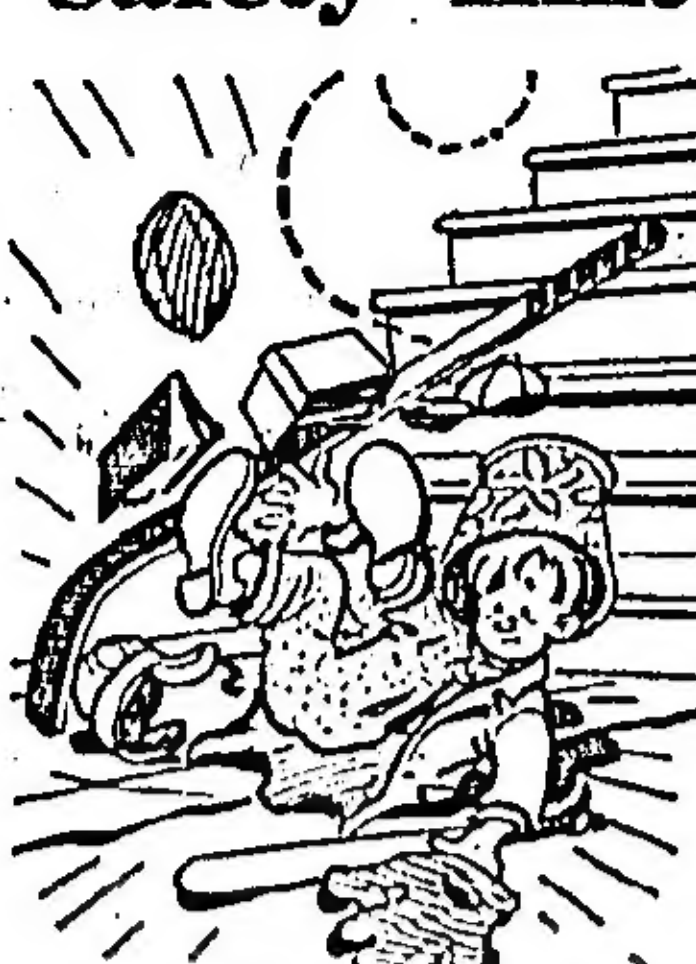
Rupert &amp; Mr Punch—24



Mr. Punch rows right in and stops by a shelf of rock. "This is a useful place," he squeaks. "Whatever the state of the tide there's always a shelf of the right height somewhere." "But what is this place?" asks Rupert. "It's my real home," says the other. "We all sleep here." Algy stares. "It looks just uncomfortable for sleeping," he murmurs. But Mr. Punch grins widely. Clambering to a crack in the rock, he beckons to the two little pals while the clown takes away the tiny boat.

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## Safety Hint



DON'T TRY TO CARRY TOO MANY THINGS DOWN STAIRS AT ONE TIME.

## ANOTHER

## MAGIC SQUARE

## FORMULA

RECENTLY a method of

making magic squares with

odd numbers of spaces each way

was given on this page. Here's

23	18	1	20	9	65
4	10	7	21	35	65
10	24	2	0	16	65
11	6	19	0	22	65
17	6	25	14	3	65
65	65	65	65	65	65

another way to make a square

of numbers so that they'll add

vertically, horizontally and

diagonally. This method was

suggested by George W. Con-

way, Jr.

For a square five rows across

and five columns up and down

write No. 1 in the middle space in

the top row and fill the numbers in

from there according to the following

system:

Always move one square to the

right and then two down to put in

the next number (2). That will put

a three in the lower right-hand

corner.

Since the next number (4) will go

out of the square, follow this rule:

If you run out of the square to the

right, move to the left of the same

row, and if you go out below, jump

to the top of the same column and

continue to count.

Moving to the right of the three

takes us out of the square, so we go

to the bottom of the first column,

but then we can't go down, so we

go to the top of the first column and

count down the required two

spaces to put in No. 4.

has done it has made it a satis-

faction and a pleasure to himself,

and a service to others.

His part of the park is the

cleanest because his willingness to

do his job well, and his friendly,

helpful interest in everyone make

others glad to help him by putting

their trash in the containers pro-

vided for it, instead of throwing it

just anywhere for him to clean up.

This works all through life. No

matter how high or how lowly a

position you have, you cannot suc-

ceed unless you learn that what

really counts is HOW you do things.

Whether it is your lessons, your

job, cutting the lawn, or helping

with the housework, do your work

as thoroughly and as well as you

possibly can. Make each thing you

do important because of the way

you do it, and you will not have to

worry about being popular or suc-

cessful.

## Children Grow Fast In The Jungle

By FAE McKEOWN

(Fae McKeown lives in Panama and although the story about Anita is fiction, the facts about how girls of Panama live are based on observation).

ANITA came running towards her home, breathless and full of excitement. Her white dress flashed in the sunlight.

"Mother!" she called. "Mama, mama!"

A woman appeared in the doorway of the house, which was built of poles laced with vines, except for rough boards which sheltered the sleeping rooms from the tropical storms that often swept Panama.

"Hello, dear!" greeted Mrs. Gonzalez, Anita's mother. "How did you like your trip to Panama City?"

"I can't wait to tell you about it!" Anita exclaimed. She motioned to her brother Pancho, who was poking along the path behind her. "It was so wonderful! And the most exciting thing happened!"

"You do everything well, my dear," said Mother. Her mind swept back seven years, when Anita was a girl of five. Then Anita tended her younger sister, who was a baby, often carrying her when she was almost half as big as tiny Anita herself. Mother remembered how Anita first learned to use the machete to cut broom weed and bind it for sweeping the dirty floor of the home and the yard outside. Anita was always tidy.

Then Anita learned to pick rice and beans and to cook corn tortillas. Anita also washed the little earthen cooking pots and poured dishes that were used for the meals. Later she did the laundry, beating

the clothes on a rock with a stick. And she helped to bathe her little sister in the river, when the clothes and the dishes were washed.

ANITA made her own clothes. Although she never had real toys, she pretended to keep house when she was not actually doing the task for Mother. Mother remembered the hours Anita had spent learning to carry a small tray of empty bottles on her head. Mother laughed and repeated her memories.

"But you always did things better, Mother," Anita said.

"Perhaps," Mother said. "Then you went to school—barefooted. You have finished the sixth grade. Next year they may let you help teach the first grade!"

"But you are so good at weaving and sewing," Anita pointed out. "You can cook a meal so quickly and with so little effort. And my brothers and sisters listen to you much better than they listen to me."

"You are still just a girl," said Anita's mother. "In a few years you'll have a home of your own and then you'll be just as skilled in all the home crafts as I am. But even now you know more than I know."

"Why, Mother! You know everything!"

Mother smiled. "You have been to Panama City."

"You've been there many times!"

"But you were able to understand what you saw, my dear. You have been to school."

Mother nodded towards a newspaper under the child's arm. "That is proof you know more than I."

Anita took the newspaper and held it before her eyes. It was true. Anita could do one thing that Mother could not do well. Anita could read.

"I will read it to you, Mother," said Anita.

"The funny paper first!" exclaimed Mother.

Suddenly Anita felt very grown up as she read the comics to her mother.



Anita had just returned from Panama City.

Anita fished in her bag and drew forth a square, flat package, carefully wrapped. She fumbled with the strings, and finally broke them. From the package, she drew out a photograph.

"I had my picture taken!" Mother smiled and examined the picture. "You will keep this all your life!" she said.

MOTHER entered the house and from a box she took a folded yellow piece of paper. She unfolded it and placed another picture beside that of her daughter. The two pictures were almost exactly alike, except for the dress. The

same girl, the same face, the same eyes, the same hair, the same smile. Anita had just returned from Panama City.

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# AMERICAN POLICY TOWARDS JAPAN MAY BE REVISED

Washington, Oct. 22.—The U.S. Department and Army are reported to be studying the possible revision of American policy to make Japan self supporting. Officials in Washington indicated that the proposed changes are based partially on recommendations submitted by George F. Kennan, top policy adviser to the Secretary of State, General George Marshall. Mr Kennan made a trip to Tokyo last spring at General Marshall's direction.

## Will Help To Fight Communism

Bangkok, Oct. 22.—The United States will consider post haste any appeal for material aid, including arms, from any Southeast Asian country menaced by a Communist activity. Mr Edwin F. Stanton, American Ambassador in Siam, declared today.

Mr Stanton, who has just returned from leave in the United States, said President Truman and the Secretary of State, Mr George Marshall, had expressed concern over the unrest and disturbances, partly Communist inspired, in some of these countries.

United States Government action on any appeals would be influenced by the world situation and other relevant factors, he added.

The Export-Import Bank was prepared to grant Siam a loan but was awaiting details of the plans and projects for which it would be used, Mr Stanton added.

Siam exports to the United States in the first nine months of 1948 totalled \$55,000,000, against \$30,000,000 in 1947, he said.

The Economic Co-operation Administration was planning to import from Siam \$100,000,000 worth of hides and skins in the next 12 months.—Reuter.

## Greeks Seized By Albanians

Paris, Oct. 22.—Greek officials charged Albanian troops with having attacked and captured a Greek officer and a soldier on Greek territory, the United Nations Special Committee in the Balkans reported today.

The Greeks termed the kidnapping as "a grave incident." They charged that on the morning of October 11, Lieutenant Kanelaris, accompanied by a Greek soldier, went to inspect his detachment. They were suddenly fired upon by Albanian soldiers who were lying in ambush in Greek territory. Both were captured and taken to Albania.

The Greeks said that a Greek detachment visiting the scene of the incident on the same evening was attacked by Albanians, who wounded one Greek soldier. The Special Committee is investigating the incident.—United Press.

## Express Derailed: Six Killed

Batavia, Oct. 22.—Six people were killed and many injured, five seriously, when the Batavia to Bandung express was derailed by 20 yards of broken track one mile south of Poerwakarta today and then attacked by about 50 Indonesian terrorists armed with automatic weapons.

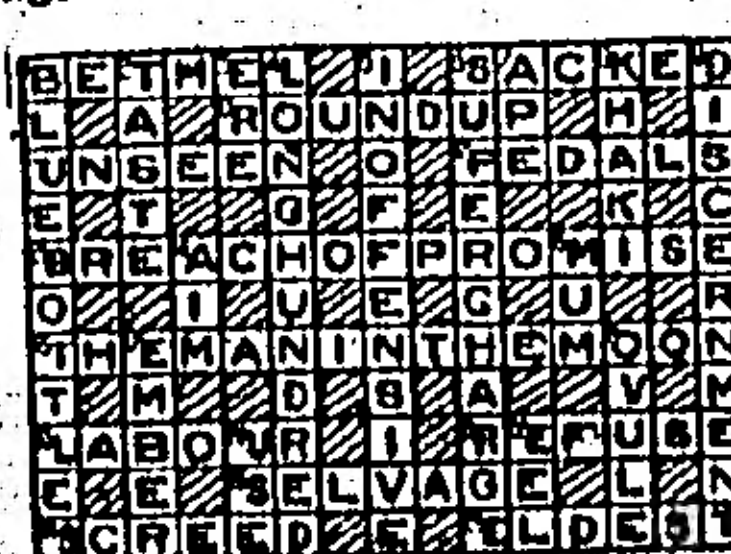
Soldiers on the train immediately opened fire on the attackers who withdrew.

An express was derailed and ambushed with injuries to two passengers within half a mile of the spot yesterday.

Tonight's dead passengers were: One Dutch soldier, one Chinese and four Indonesians. An engine driver and his assistant were among the seriously injured.—Reuter.

### CROSSWORD SOLUTIONS

Solution of yesterday's puzzle—  
Across: 1. Sovereign; 6. Overcoat; 8. Rembrandt; 12. Aerial; 15. Opium; 18. Ogre; 19. Woe; 20. Foll; 21. Optic; 23. Unset; 24. Each; 25. Languages.  
Down: 1. Sorrowful; 2. Oven; 3. Rare; 4. God; 5. Nut; 7. Carol; 9. Bubble; 10. Night; 11. Finis; 13. Arc; 14. Leech; 16. Poons; 17. Moot; 22. Ice.  
Solution to Skeleton Crossword on Page 13—



A prime purpose of the proposed revision is to get the cost of the Japanese occupation "off the necks" of American taxpayers," as one official put it.

Occupation costs are being borne exclusively by the United States. The suggested policy changes are reported to be directed towards:

1. Reducing American occupation forces in Japan.
2. Relaxing military controls over Japanese economy.
3. Increasing Japan's own police force.

Regarding the third point, authorities pointed out that retired General Robert L. Eichelberger, former Commander of the Eighth Army in Japan, has said the U.S. and the Allies will be responsible for protecting Japan since they have disarmed the island nation and disbanded her military forces.

Diplomatic sources said no basic change in the existing policy directive to General Douglas MacArthur is in prospect. They said policy revisions, if any, would be in "implementation" of that directive.

The State Department declined to comment on all these reports.

Any revision would cover the period before a peace treaty is drafted. That would cover an indefinite period, since there are no signs that the Allies are preparing to write a peace treaty.

Proposals to start work on a treaty have been bogged down for more than a year because the United States, Russia and China each want to follow different procedure.—Associated Press.

## Soviet Offer To Council

(Continued from Page 1)

During the translation of Dr. Baramulla's speech, the three Western delegates, Sir Alexander Cadogan, M. Alexandre Parodi and Mr. Philip Jessup, left the chamber together for immediate consultations behind the scene.

Meanwhile, Mr. Vyshinsky held earnest talks with his advisers with a text of the resolution in his hand and apparently emphasising certain points in the preamble.

### ANTICIPATES CRITICISM

Dr. T. F. Tsang (China) anticipated criticism "two countries" of attempting too little and attempting too much.

"These who think we attempted too little might think that we should not have omitted to make references to the responsibility for the present crisis, or to the currency reform, to the political organisation or to reparations. But the answer is that if we succeed in preparing the way for an eventual settlement, it will make this problem easier by doing it this way."

To those who thought that the six powers had gone too far, Dr. Tsang replied, "None of the pre-war crisis caused so much anxiety in the world as the present crisis in Berlin. A veritable wave of fear has swept over the face of the world."

"If the Security Council tried to evade any part of its responsibility in the face of the present situation, it would be tantamount to abdication and would be a serious blow to the whole peace organisation and to the hopes of mankind."

"The resolution is a fair one and it embodies a formula for peace with honour for every country."

"If it should be accepted unanimously by the Council, it might well turn out to be a decisive event in the history of the world and of the United Nations."

### WAY TO SETTLEMENT

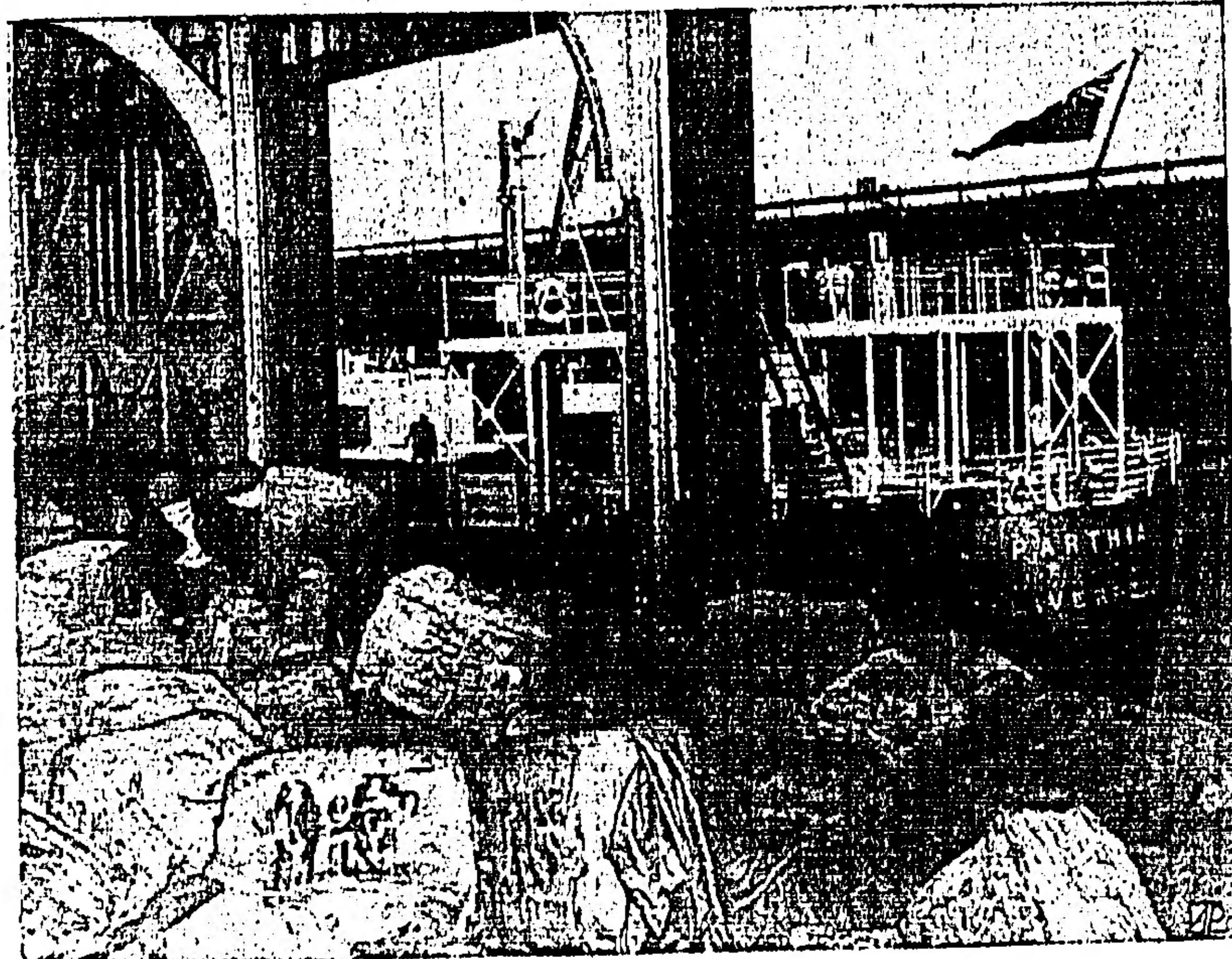
Faris Bey El Khoury (Syria) said: "In the resolution which we are now presenting we have indicated the way to a final settlement of the German problem."

"It is a fact that at this stage we are all full of hope and that it would be a real hope—that the states and governments will give satisfaction to the Security Council and to the world in adopting our resolution."

"Thus, the crisis would vanish and the peoples of the world would be able to resume their tranquillity and peacefulness."

Dr. Fernand Van Langenhove (Belgium) said that although the situation was pregnant with subject for disquiet, he had hopes for eventual success since all the powers had shown their readiness to co-operate—in particular through the Council of Foreign Ministers.

He said that the essence of the resolution was the simultaneous in the two points of lifting restrictions and unifying the Berlin currency.—Reuter.



Stevedores sort bales of sheet rubber just unloaded from the ss Parthia in New York under exchange arrangements of Marshall Plan. The Parthia brought in 1,000 tons of sheet rubber from Malaya about a month after American needs were made known in London. The rubber will be stored on an undisclosed military reservation as part of a stockpile of critical materials.—AP Picture.

## WEEK-END SPORT

### TODAY

Basketball—Philippine Chinese v. Chinese YMCA at Caroline Hill Stadium, 7.30 p.m.

Crickets—First Division League: KCC v. IRC at Cox's Park; HKCC v. CCC at King's Park; HKCC v. Optimists v. Army at Sookunpoo; HKCC Nomads v. University at Chater Road.

Second Division League: IRC v. KCC at Sookunpoo; Football: First Division League: South China "B" v. South China "A" at Caroline Hill; CAA v. RAF at Boundary Street; Club v. Kitcher at Happy Valley (Kick-off at 5 p.m.).

Second Division League: South China v. University at Caroline Hill; CAA v. Tramways at Boundary Street; Dockyard v. Club at Happy Valley; Army (HK) v. Police at Sookunpoo (Kick-off at 3.30 p.m.).

Races—Eight Extra Race Meeting at Happy Valley, First saddling bell at 1.30 p.m.

Football: Junior League: Rangers v. Wildfires at Recoelo, 2.30 p.m.; Blackhawks v. Jaguars at Recoelo, 4 p.m.

Swimming—Annual Cross Harbour Race, Dive-off from Railway Pier, Kowloon, 5 p.m.

### TOMORROW

Basketball—Swatow Police v. Kung Man at Caroline Hill Stadium, 7.30 p.m.

Crickets—HKCC Occasionals v. Interport XI at Chater Road; Football: First Division League: St Joseph's v. Army at Happy Valley; Kwong Wah v. Police at Boundary Street; Navy v. KMB at Causeway Bay (Kick-off at 5 p.m.).

Second Division: St Joseph's v. War Department Chinese at Happy Valley; KMB v. PCA at Boundary Street; Navy v. Army (Kowloon) at Causeway Bay; Kitcher v. Tai-koo at Caroline Hill. (Kick-off at 3.30 p.m.).

Hockey—Dockyard RC v. Recoelo at King's Park, 10 a.m.; Navy v. Civil Service, King's Park, 10 a.m.; Khalsa v. Army, Sookunpoo, 9.30 a.m.; Dutch HC v. Police, Causeway Bay, 10 a.m.; University v. RAF, Sookunpoo, 10.45 a.m.; Lawn Bowls—Open Pairs Semi-finals at KBGC, 3.30 p.m.; C. Rozz-Pereira & F. V. V. Ribeiro v. L. C. R. Souza & M. J. Medina; J. A. & R. F. da Luz v. W. Hong Sling & A. M. Omar.

KCC v. Hongkong Volunteers at Cox's Park, 3.30 p.m.

Softball—Senior League: Filipinos v. VRC, 1 p.m.; Chung Hwa v. Madcaps, 2.30 p.m.; All games at CBA Ground, King's Park; Overseas Chinese v. St Joseph's, 1 p.m.; HKBC v. Khalsa, 2.30 p.m.; Canadians v. Police, 4 p.m. (All games at Recoelo ground).

Junior League: Braves v. Mohawks at Recoelo Ground, 9.30 a.m.

Ladies' League: Canadians v. Wahooks at Recoelo Ground, 11 a.m.

### QUIZ ANSWERS

1. Voltaire. 2. Amharic. 3. June 1940—(a) June 11, (b) June 3, completed. 4. The atmosphere from the earth's surface to a height of about seven miles. Lower than stratosphere. 5. The Equator. 6. Twelve Night. 7. Margaret Bondfield. 8. Otologist. 9. Nest. 10. 1% pints.

## Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Pledge

London, Oct. 22.—The Prime Ministers of the British Commonwealth and Empire pledged all appropriate measures to deter and resist aggression yesterday at the close of an 11-day conference on defence and economic problems.

A communique from the British Prime Minister's office said the Premiers agreed to work for peace by striving to increase industrial production and raise living standards, especially for the peoples of the less developed countries of the world.

The statement said the conference was in general agreement that Britain's part in the Western Union did not conflict with Commonwealth's interests.

Representatives of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Southern Rhodesia had heard international and economic reviews by the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Stafford Cripps.

"The representatives of the Commonwealth governments affirmed their purpose to build up the economic strength of their countries and to take all appropriate measures to deter and resist aggression," the communique said.

Of the Union, the communique said: "There was general agreement that this association of the United Kingdom with her European neighbours was in accordance with the interests of other members of the Commonwealth, the United Nations and the promotion of world peace."—Associated Press.

### CHURCH NOTICES

GOSPEL HALL (Duddell Street, Kowloon) (Between the Bank of China and the National City Bank of New York). Sunday 11 a.m. Breaking-of-Bread. (for Believers only). Sunday 8 p.m. Gospel Service. Tuesday 8 p.m. Bible Study. Thursday 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting. All English speaking friends are welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (218 Nathan Road, Kowloon). Saturday Evening, 8.30. Prayer Meeting at No. 25 Austin Avenue (Top Floor). Sunday Morning Service, 10.30. Preacher, D. Leckmere. Chit. Theme, "Everything is possible for a man who has faith." (St. Mark 9:23).

Sunday School, 9.30 a.m. Evening Service, 8.00. Preacher, Rev. Charles A. Roberts. Tuesday Morning, 10.30. Women's Bible Study Group, 12 Chatham Road. Leader, Mrs Leckmere. Chit. Visitors welcome.

Wednesday, 8.00 p.m. Song Service. Fellowship Meeting and Social Half Hour afterwards. Friday, 8.00 p.m. Army Scripture Reader's Bible Study Circle. Open to all. Emmanuel Church is Evangelical; and not attached to any other organisation.

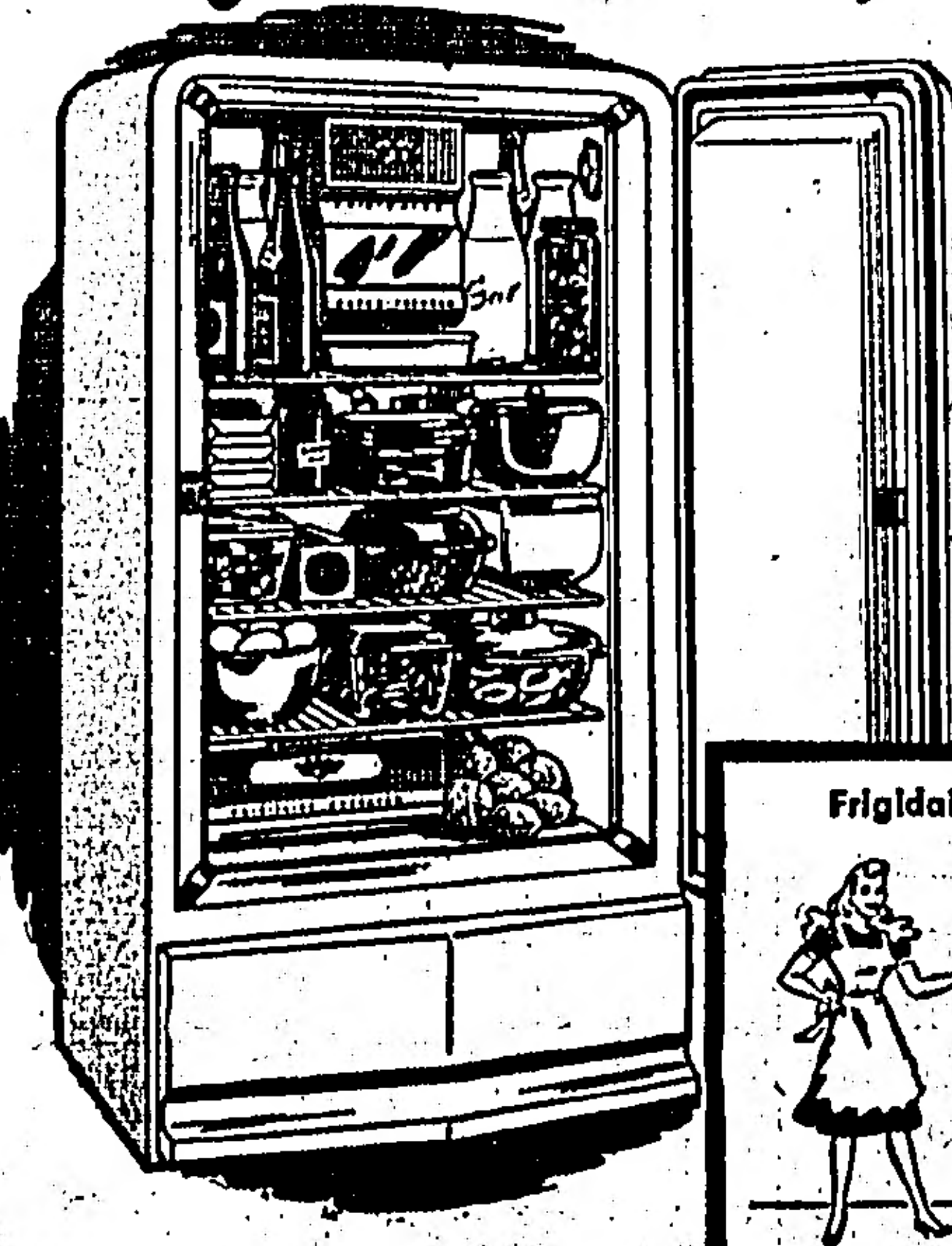
## Derby Winners' Showdown

Ascot, England, Oct. 23.—Ascot racecourse hopes to lure the English and French Derby winners into a one and a half mile showdown next July.

The event is the Queen Elizabeth stakes. Already one of the country's richest horse-racing prizes, the added money has been increased from £4,000 to £6,000.

Tenerani, the Italian champion, captured it this year by a short head on American-bred Black Tarquin, the winning owner got £5,000. Neither the English nor the French Derby winners risked their reputations.—Associated Press.

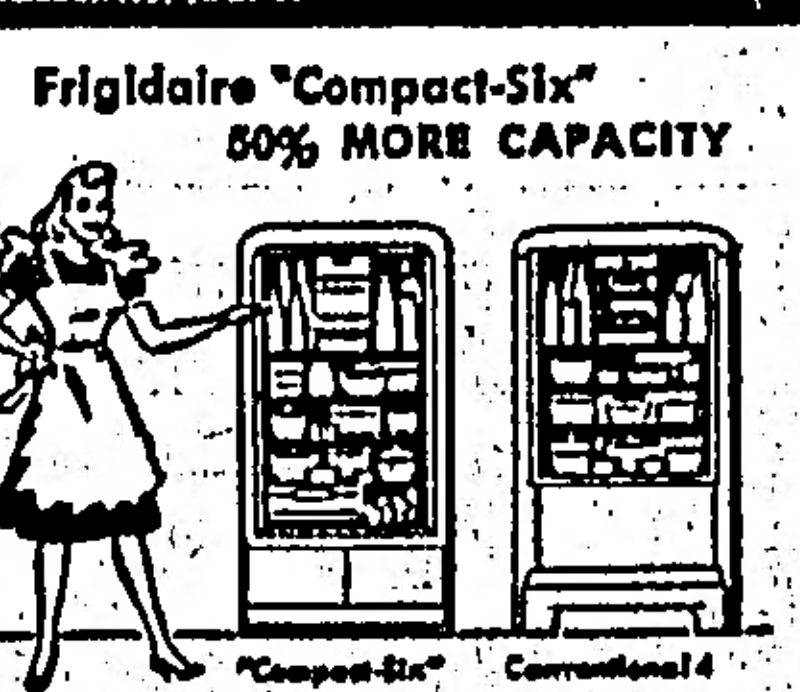
## Here is the New Frigidaire "Compact 6" Refrigerator



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TO-MORROW

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Dana Andrews  
in "CRASH DIVE"

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